IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE
Bombay Gazette.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
is published daily,
except Mondays

Special features in Sunday Edition

No. 56,202.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. MAIL SERVICE. P. & O.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES
In ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA†	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	3000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	7100
18th "	M. ANTUA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*26th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	9000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

† This vessel will call at Naples.
All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	324 or 455		891 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 529		940-8 or 793	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5906	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs 413.	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.L.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Time	Route
Linga	2,185	Mon. 2nd Mar.	11 a.m.	*P. D. & C.M
Dwarka	1,695	Thurs. 5th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2,184	Friday 6th Mar.	‡ 6 a. m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th March, calling at Muscat, Bushir and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3306	Thursday 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th "
†Pentakota	3418	" 2nd April
*Palamcotta	3413	" 16th "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
1st March, 1914.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Latont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Le eque	6th May.
Dumbea	5635	Magas	3rd June.
Caledonien	4140	Goubaut	1st July.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	" 891	743	405
To London (single)	" 660	528	270
Do. (return)	" 990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Marittima Italiana
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinotti	10th Mar.
Porto Said	5301	A Muzio	7th April
"	6000	....	5th May
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690; 2nd class, Rs 530. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,06,666
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£450,000
RESERVE	£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co

SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS applied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street

BANKS.

THE
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, K.G.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilning
Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Taingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama
Calcutta.	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire.	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

W. H. ROSE,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912	Rs 8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs. 24,00,000
31st July, "	Rs. 52,00,000
30th December "	Rs. 1,00,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (o.a.l.b.)
London
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawapore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD Acting Manager.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Son
Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SON
BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Bracelet Novelties
and
Wrist Wear Watches.

We are Pioneers of leather strap wrist watches, having first introduced them in since when the watch-making world has followed our lead.

Our first attempt was the MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH which is complete enclosed in a leather wristlet, exposing the dial only to view. Our next was the "IDEAL" WRIST WATCH which is an open watch, being uncovered, as the strap passes behind and later we introduced the SQUARE WRIST WATCH with hinged lugs which gives a neat, light and attractive form.

We are now showing a varied selection of

Wrist Strap Watches

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of unapproached quality and value, and in gold, silver and metal, round and square shape.

The "MARQUE," gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely dust and damp proof.

The "BULLDOG" (patented) is a watch having an elastic wristlet. The elastics require no sewing; are fitted in a few minutes and cannot pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These may be had in gold or silver.

The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in firm demand, but the world ever clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful. Novelty is the parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and leads to fashion.

We are showing quite a varied and novel selection of

Ladies' Bracelet Watches

which have become most necessary for out-door wear. The new flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, and OCTAGONS are the new types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of style, and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add to their distinction.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

The House for Watches of Distinction.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLEASE NOTE

MONGINI BROTHERS

NEW ADDRESS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell) Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that we will ROOM from TO-MORROW, the 2nd March, 1914, to 62, ESPLANADE ROAD (next to the Bombay Club).

MONGINI BROTHERS,
Confectioners and Caterers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1914.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the Mercantile Press Company, Ld., will be held at the Office of Messrs. Tallockchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, 1914, at 2 P.M. Standard time, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

To decide what should be done in order to improve the condition of the Company and to suggest any other means of dealing with the affairs of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY, AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Mercantile Press Co., Ld.
Bombay, 28th February, 1914.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER will be SUPPLIED to various districts of the City at the hours mentioned below from 1st March, 1914 :—

Locality.	Ordinary pressure hours.	Extra pressure hours.
A WARD.		
1. Colaba ...	6-30 to 10-0 A.M. and 4-30 to 7-0 P.M.	7-0 to 12-0 P.M.
2. Fort ...		
3. Esplanade ...		
B & C WARDS.		
1. Mandvi ...	7-0 to 9-0 A.M. and 4-30 to 7-30 P.M.	5-0 to 7-0 A.M.
2. Chuckla ...		
3. Umerkhadi ...		
4. Dongri ...		
5. Mandvi ...		
6. Dhobitalao ...		
7. Fanaswady ...		
8. Bhuleshwar ...		
9. Kharatalao ...		
10. Kumbharwada ...		
D WARD.		
1. Khetwady ...	Do.	Do
2. Girgaum ...		
3. Chowpatti ...		
4. Walkeshwar ...		
5. Mahalaxmi ...	Constant supply.	
E WARD.		
1. Mazagaon ...	7-0 to 9-0 A.M. and 4-30 to 7-30 P.M.	5-0 to 7-0 A.M.
2. Tarwady ...		
3. 1st Nagpada ...		
4. Kamathipura ...		
5. Tardeo ...		
6. Byculla ...		
7. Nagpada ...		
8. Kalachowki ...		
F WARD.		
1. Sewri South ...	5-0 to 9-0 A.M. & 4-30 to 7-30 P.M.	7-30 to 10-0 P.M.
2. Sewri North ...		
3. Sion ...		
4. Parel ...		
G WARD.	Constant supply.	
1. Mahim ...		
2. Worli ...		

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

H. J. T. SMITH, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Water Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 28th Feb., 1914.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay

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MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

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BOMBAY.

ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

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THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

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Under the old Scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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From 26th February to 12th March
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Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
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V. S. O. P. BRANDY
A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, (40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs 120.
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3 STARS BRANDY.
Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old,
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High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Makers

EVERY REQUISITE
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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette." Ld.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS CO.
PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS FROM St. James's, Wyndham's, Criterion Theatres, London.

OPENING NIGHT
THURSDAY, MARCH 5th
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."
The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

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"DON"
The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7th
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
A laugh, A scream, A yell.

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"DIANA OF DOBSON"
The brilliant London success.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10th
"BELLA DONNA"
Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph.

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"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
The funniest play ever written.

Prices of Admission
Orchestra, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Balcony, Rs. 1; Gallery, As. 8.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
10 per cent. discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

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Most Comfortable, Up-to-date Family Hotels, Excellent Cuisine, Own Cows
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For further particulars please apply to Proprietress :
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A VACANCY occurs for a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Applications to be submitted to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, and a statement of experience.
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MONTHLY BOARDERS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100. Daily from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5.
Apply to the MANAGER for full particulars.

VACANCY for a LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST. A really good opening for a smart girl. Apply Box No. 1001, care of this paper.

ADVERTISER, at present disengaged, would be glad to obtain position in Mercantile office. Travelling not objected to. Has been in most of the large centres of India. Box No. 9222, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL FLAT with Electric Light and Fans. Fort preferred. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be reasonable. Full particulars to H. A. E., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER to look after Gentleman's Flat. Box No. 9122, care of this paper.

ADVERTISER would like to hear of a SMALL FLAT containing three Bed Rooms and a Dining Room, near Apollo Bunder. Reply to Box 9211, care of this paper.

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and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

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WE can offer BALANCE of STOCK at very low prices to class 25-30 H. P. 4 Cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately :—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
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HUPMOBILE "32" H. P. CAR FOR SALE. Last year's model. Absolutely perfect order and appearance as new. Every recent refinement. Cost 4,500 with extras. Owner suddenly going Home. Apply Box No. 1071, care of this Paper.

BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Rs. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.
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TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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The Finest Polish
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Stocked in all Bazars.

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A GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE PRODUCTION.
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FAMOUS BATTLES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
Showing the most famous and important battles fought by the Great Conqueror, a century ago. The longest production of its kind that has yet been screened.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC (Topical)
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THE TRAMP & THE BEAR ... ... (Comic)
SHOWS of 1¼ HOURS—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
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PRIZE SHOW—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-45.
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Standard Oil Company of New York,

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LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
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Grease,
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KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND WITH BUNGALOW AND OUT HOUSES at Santa Cruz.
Suit No. 551 of 1911.
Tyeballi Hassanalli.
Vs.
Mohrambai, widow and others.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in the above suit on the 5th February, 1912, and under instructions from Mr. Kermali Pirbhai the Receiver and Special Commissioner Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS-DAY, SUNDAY, the 1st March, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow, with out houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, in the Taluka of Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 1,106 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of land Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Survey Nos. 43, 44, 58, 97, 98, 99 and Pot Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5, 1 and 4, 11 and 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7—1 and 3, 6—1, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ennas Paula Garry and partly by the property of the Mosque, on or towards the South partly by the property of the Mosque and partly by the Santa Crus Road leading to Santa Cruz Station, on or towards the East by the property of Shaik Adam, and on or towards the West partly by the property of the Mosque and partly by the property of Gustin Kolu.

N.B.—Private offers for the above property will be received by the Special Commissioner and Receiver at his office No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or by the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, TO-MORROW, MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 A.M. (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Volkart Bros., and in their Jaitha, at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, and on account and Risk of Messrs. Goculdass Madhavjee and Co.—

V	B		
3	—100		full pressed bales fully good machine ginned Bengal cotton, D-O 97.
V	B		
3	93	—100	bales do. do. do.
B × 393	7		D-O 98. Rupees 3 off in Survey.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Il Palazo" the Ridge Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side boards, dumb waiters and crockery stands, table, wall, hanging and hall lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets drawing room artistic made cabinets, corners, chiffoniers, fancy parian, bronze, and terracotta figures, old China, Satsuma, and Japanese vases and jars, wall and table clocks, revolving top writing tables, book stands, office chairs, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, silver cabinets, one sweet tone piano, Milner's safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, large cheval glasses, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice box, copper and aluminium utensils, China matting, garden pots, &c., &c.

The property of A. Montague Brigstocke, Esqr. and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 1st March, 1914.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.

9½ inch by 4½ inch... As. 14 per hundred.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

* 6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BOMBAY SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs 20
Half-yearly	...	,, 11
Quarterly	...	,, 6
Monthly	...	,, 2
Single Copy	...	One Anna.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	,, 16 0
Quarterly	...	,, 8 8
Monthly	...	,, 3 0
Single Copy	...	Annas Two.

All Subscriptions are payable in advance. Back numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager at special rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the charges are as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0-8

with a minimum rate of Re. 1. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

Advertisements printed in Indian vernaculars are charged double rates.

Public notifications, Banks, Shipping and Insurance advertisements are inserted at special rates which can be had on application.

The Rate for Amusement Advertisements is Rs. 1-8 per inch.

Wanted and For Sale Columns Rs. 2 per inch.

The charges for inserting leaflets or any advertising literature in the *Bombay Gazette* can be obtained on application to the Manager.

Insertions in the Domestic Occurrences column are charged at the rate of As. 8 per line, with a minimum of Rs. 3, which must, in all cases, accompany the advertisements.

Advertisements are usually set in brevier type in ordinary paragraph form. If display Advertisements are required, the charge will be based on the amount of space occupied by brevier type. Advertisers should indicate the number of insertions required, otherwise, in the absence of specific instructions, the advertisement will be inserted daily until countermanded and the total number of insertions will be charged for.

Headings in bold type to count as for two lines of brevier.

Letters relating to editorial matters must be adressed to the Editor, and communications regarding advertisements and business matters generally to the Manager, and not to members of the staff by name.

Insertion of Advertisements is not guaranteed if the copy is received after 4 p.m. and to ensure insertion in the position required, copy must be sent in so as to reach the Manager by 3-30 p.m. each day.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made, particulars of which may be had on application to the Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

COMPANY REPORTS, Petitions, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FOR SALE.—Second hand BICYCLE in good condition. Can be seen at any time by appointment. What offers? Box No. 9333, "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office, situated in Homjee St., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, is thoroughly equipped with a modern plant and able to produce the highest class of printing at reasonable rates. Punctuality in executing orders is a speciality.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN REQUIRES BOARD and LODGING with English Family. No boarding houses need apply. References exchanged if necessary. A. J. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMALL OFFICE. Rent must not exceed Rs. 30 per month. Write to advertiser Box No. 9109, "Bombay Gazette."

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business :—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of four members of the Standing Committee, appointed by the Corporation, who retire on the 1st April 1914. (b) Election of four members of the Standing Committee.

2. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Intimating that the term of office of the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., as a member of the Board of Trustees expires on the 31st March 1914. (b) Election of a Trustee.

3. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1914-15. (b) Notice of motion from Sir Bhalchandra Khrishna, Kt., seconded by Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna. For re-appointing Messrs. Bhukandas B. Desai and S. T. Thakur to be Auditors for 1914-15.

4. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting that five members be elected for the ensuing year to serve on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga. (b) Notice of Motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy—For re-appointing the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie and the Hon'ble Dr. D. A. D'Monte to be Members of the Board.

5. Schools Committee's Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

6. Letter from Mr. James MacDonald—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

7. Notice of Motion from the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Byramji Jejeebhoy.

8. Letter from Mr. Choonilal Jivandas Dalal, on behalf of Mrs. J. V. Bhaisett—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett.

9. Letter from Mr. Duncan Fraser—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his brother the late Mr. Donald Fraser.

10. Letter from the Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League—Inviting attention, in connection with the excessive mortality amongst children, to the harm alleged to be done by vaccination.

11. Letter from Mr. S. S. Perry—Complaining of the nuisance caused by a work shop in Sussex Road.

12. Letter from Shri Mahant Sewadasji Charandasji—Regarding the ownership of a well in the compound of the Kabir Mandir near the reclaimed Glider Tank.

13. Letter from Gabria Ganoo Nakhwa and others—Complaining of insufficient supply of water at Koliwada, Sewree.

Resolution of the Standing Committee—

14. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,250 to supplement the grant for the up-keep of motors.

15. Recommending approval to the acquisition of land in Mint Road for the proposed up-to-date Fire Station for the Fort.

16. Recommending that in reply to his letter, suggesting that public baths be erected opposite the Charni Road Overbridge and the Church Gate Station, Mr. Maneckji Fakirji Gotla be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

17. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding a well at premises No. 2, 3rd Dhobhi Talao Street, Messrs. Bicknell, Marwanji, Ramsar and Co., Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

18. Selecting, subject to Corporation's control certain Banks for depositing surplus moneys.

19—20. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

21. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 20,000 to supplement the grant for repairs and maintenance of roads and foot-paths.

22. Recommending sanction to an advance for expenditure in respect of General Stock to the extent of Rs. 6,80,000.

23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 165 to meet certain charges pertaining to the leave and acting arrangements of the Schools Committee's Staff.

24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 125 to meet extra expenditure for the proposed hopper at Colaba.

25. Recommending a grant of Rs. 120 to meet the compassionate allowance due to the heirs of Sitaram Bapu Sarang, late peon in the Markets Department.

26. Recommending approval to the electric lighting installation work in the New Engine and Boiler Houses at Love Grove being taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,323-8-0.

27. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay a 5" main in Champawady Cross Lane and sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,835 to meet the cost of the work.

28. Recommending that in reply to her letter regarding a well at premises No. 13, Maruti Street, Fort, Bai Soonabai, widow of Mr. Ratanji P. Pagdiwalla, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

29. Recommending sanction to the payment of expenses amounting to Rs. 581-1-0 incurred by the Hydraulic Engineer while on deputation in England in connection with the work of the duplication of the Tansa Main, etc.

30. Recommending sanction to an allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem being granted to Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, Assistant Health Officer, as the Municipal share of the up-keep of a motor car used by him in Municipal service.

31. Recommending sanction to the sale of unserviceable bullocks of the Health Department,

32. Recommending sanction to a contract being entered into with Messrs. Wright and Co. for the supply of medicines and medical appliances for three years.

33-34. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

35. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the condition of the Post Office Lane at Girgaum Back Road, Mr. Narayan Raghunath Gogate and others and Mr. Ranchodlal M. Vakil be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

36. Recommending that the letter from Messrs. Raja Ram Bhargava and Brothers, submitting a suggestion for the use of surplus moneys be recorded.

37. Recommending sanction to the leases of certain Chawls in Stable Street, Bapty Road and Jairajbhoy Street being renewed for a period of three years.

38. Recommending sanction to the temporary services of certain Municipal employes being treated as qualifying for pension.

39. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,300 to meet the cost of a casket, etc., for the Address to be presented by the Corporation to His Excellency the Viceroy.

40. Recommending sanction to a contract being entered into with Messrs. Haji Ismail Essack and Sons, for the supply of sand for three years.

41. Recommending sanction to the adjustment of the difference amounting to Rs. 357 between the book-value and the sale-proceeds of certain unserviceable stores.

42. Recommending sanction to the acquisition of a strip of land belonging to the Trustees of the Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Charity Fund at Parel for the construction of a storm water drain.

43-44. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

45. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the construction and extension of a building on Lady Jamshedji Road, Mr. D. F. Pereira be informed to the effect of the Commissioner' report.

46. Recommending an additional grant of Rs 9,000 to supplement the Budget grant for Commission, etc., charges payable to the Bombay Port Trust for the collection of Town Duties and sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 18,000 to supplement the same grant.

47-49. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

50. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay a 5" water main from Mathar pakhady Road to Raja's bungalow with a branch 5" main and sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs.3,231 to meet the cost of the work.

51. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 to meet the cost of the special staff engaged for one year in connection with the work of the issue of licenses, etc., for the control of milk trade in the City.

52. Recommending an advance of Rs. 20,000 to meet an excess in the grant for Stores, Municipal Workshops.

53. Recommending additional grants of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 800 to meet anticipated excesses over the Budget grants for commission, etc., charges to be paid to the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, respectively, for collection of Town duties.

54. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for certain expenditure.

55. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the condition of drains in Mahaluxmi Station Road, Mr. C. H. Walker and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

56 Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the nuisance caused by the slaughter of pigs at the Hog Market in Lohar Street, Mr. N. E. Master be informed that steps are being taken to remedy the nuisance.

57. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 2,00,000 to meet payments in respect of claims for set-backs.

Government Letters—

58. Confirming the bye-laws relative to Milch Cattle Stables.

59. Confirming the amended Municipal Pension etc. Regulations.

60. Regarding the proposed amendment of the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Letters from the Commissioner—

61. Regarding the alleged high rate of mortality from Malarial Fever in Dongri.

62. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

63. Requesting sanction to a site at the junction of Trimbak Parashram Street and second Pathan Street being leased for providing a combined latrine and urinal.

64. Requesting approval to a portion of land occupied by the Broach Candy Swimming Bath being leased to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for a transforming station.

65. Regarding alleged smoke nuisance rom the Jumna Flour Mills near Anjirwadi.

66. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

67. Forwarding a statement of loans raised by Government and the local public bodies during the last 10 years.

68. Requesting sanction to a Fire-alarm being erected at Matunga.

69. Forwarding for orders the Tramway Company's letter regarding standing accommodation on tram cars.

70. Forwarding a report regarding the improvement of awkward corners at the junction of certain roads.

71. Regarding the question of leasing a plot of the land required by the Western India Turf Club for the extension of the Race Course.

72. Forwarding a return of unwholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

73. Requesting orders in respect of the proposed roads included in the scheme for the development of Mahim District.

74 Reporting the payment to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, of travelling and other expenses amounting to Rs. 117-14-0 incurred by him while in England in connection with certain drainage matters.

75. Requesting approval to certain 48" pipes being removed from Powai to Ghatkoper and used in connection with the Tansa Duplication Scheme.

76. Requesting sanction to certain drainage arrangements in respect of the large arcaded buildings on the west of Hornby Road.

77. Forwarding a scheme for the establishment of a School of Tropical medicine in Bombay.

78. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

79. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

80. Forwarding a return of work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

81. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities.

Notices of Motions—

82. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta—For appointing a Committee for the purpose of receiving and reporting on all reports and correspondence regarding the Test Audit carried out by the Chief Accountant during the last two years.

83. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—For obtaining particulars in connection with the recent fire opposite the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station.

84. From Dr. Poonsey H. Moisheri—On the same subject.

85-86. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar—(85) On the same subject and (86) For obtaining a report as to why the public passage over the Chowpatty Level-crossing was closed on 2nd January 1914.

87. From the Hon'ble Mr. Mumnohundass Ramji—For appointing a Committee to report on certain questions concerning the recent fire opposite the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station.

88. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For sanctioning the purchase of copies of "Practical Sanitation in India" for distribution among Councillors.

89-90. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar—(89) For obtaining a report as to the arrangements made for the proper use of the benches provided for the public in the city and (90) For obtaining a report as to the fees charged for burial at the Haines Road Cemetery, as to the areas of the Haines Road and Mahim Cemeteries and as to the steps proposed to be taken to prevent further inroads of the sea into the Mahim Cemetery.

91-92. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—(91) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of improving a portion of Forjett Street and (92) For obtaining particulars regarding the provision of new gas lamps on roads, etc.

Letters from the Commissioner—

93. Requesting sanction to fees proposed to be levied for licenses for the sale of milk.

94. Regarding the provision of Municipal Rain gauges in the City.

95. Regarding the desirability of having a library-room for Councillors.

96. Forwarding a report regarding the tarring of roads.

97. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Ahmed Abdulla & Co for the right of skinning dead animals at Kurla for one year.

98. Forwarding a return of motor cars and motor cycles taxed in the City.

99. Reporting the arrangement made for financing the work of filling in the Cowasji Patel and the Nawab's Tanks.

100. Regarding the reasons for not enforcing set-backs in respect of certain premises at Samuel Street.

101. Schools Committee's letter—Recommending that Government be approached for an adequate contribution from the Imperial grant of Rupees twelve lakhs and a half for the erection and equipment of schools in this Presidency.

Notices of Motions—

102-103. From Dr. E. Moses (102) For obtaining a report as to the measures proposed to be taken for the prevention of malaria and (103) as to the feasibility of obtaining certain Health Department Returns in specified forms.

104 From Dr. Dinshaw Bamanji Pestanji Master—For drawing attention of the B. B. & C. I. P. Railway Authorities to fill in the excavations and holes on both sides of the Railway lines between Grant Road and Mahim and between Byculla and Sion.

105. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For obtaining a report as to the possibilty of converting the Falkland Road and North Brook Gardens into play grounds.

106. From Mr. Hoosainbhoy A. Lalljee—For obtaining a report as to the advisability of laying down certain procedure concerning the acceptance of tenders.

107. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar—For approaching Government to amend Section 330 of the Municipal Act, regarding the lighting of streets.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Contd.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Concld.

108. From Dr. Jehangir J. Curestji—For obtaining a report as to the steps taken against vagrant lepers since the enactment of Lepers Act.

109. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining a report in connection with the recent fire at Clive Road, Mandvi.

110. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., seconded by Mr D. E. Wacha—For appointing Dr. Nardirshaw H. E. Sukhia to be a member of the Schools Committee.

111-112. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(111) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (112) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation.—

113. Submitting a draft Adresss of Welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy.

114. Regarding the proposed amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, so as to legalize the levy of a surtax on transfers of property.

115. Regarding (1) revised regular lines for (a) a portion of Maagaon Road, (b) Love Lane, (c) Jairajbhai Street, (d) Currey Road, and (e) portion of the Road, north of Gunpowder Road, (2) alignment of the road from Dock Yard Road to Gunpowder Road, (3) alteration in the position of railway lines crossing the Frere Road, and (4) the necessity for a cross road in the vicinity of the Port Trust Railway near the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Carpenter Streets, Mazagaon.

116. Regarding revised regular lines for (1) Mahim Bazar Road and Mahim Bazar Cross Road and (2) Love Grove Pumping Station Road.

117. Regarding Primary School Buildings.

118. Regarding the proposed alteration of one of the posts of Chief Inspectors of Conservancy into a Superintendentship of Conservancy.

119. Regarding the law and rules in force in respect of refunds and drawbacks.

120. Regarding the Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme (for the Spring Mills), Scheme No. 42.

121. Regarding information asked for by the Weights and Measures Committee.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,

Bombay, 28th February 1914.

TENDERS required immediately for the SUPPLY of CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, 27 inches wide, Gauge 22, for the following quantities :—

3,200	Sheets	7 feet long
2,700	,,	8 ,, ,,
1,500	,,	,, ,,

State lowest prices separately for each lot and date of delivery at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba.

We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

RALLI BROTHERS.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Her Excellency Lady Chalmers, wife of the Governor of Ceylon, has been in poor health of late owing to an attack of neuritis.

When Mr. Graham proceeds to Rangoon as Accountant General, Burma, Mr. U. L. Majumdar, Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, will officiate as Accountant General, United Provinces.

Mr. Cullis, Registrar of the Calcutta High Court, will act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, when Mr. Muddiman proceeds on six months' leave at the end of March.

The Government of Mysore have issued in connection with the Ethnographical Survey of the State a series of very interesting monographs dealing with the following castes and tribes:—The Bungaras, Nagartas, Handi Jogis, Sodas, Gangadikara Okkalu and Helavas. They have all been compiled by Mr. H. V. Nanjundiah.

In his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine Lord Carmichael quoted the following rhyme :—

The May bug, it has wings of gold ;
The June bug, wings of flame ;
The bed bug has no wings at all,
But it gets there all the same.

At the invitation of Messrs. Apcar and Co., a number of guests accompanied the Governor of Bengal on a visit to the firm's collieries at Charanpur on Monday. The guests were mainly members of the Mining and Geological Institute of India, whose president this year, Colonel F. J. Agabeg, is the General Manager of Messrs. Apcar and Co.'s collieries and zemindaries.

Zeal for education may be a good thing, but it is possible to carry it to excess. An honourable member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council has just invited the Government, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to enquire through out India how many Mahomedan landholders paying a land revenue of Rs. 3,000 or over send their children to public schools, and how many of them do not. It would be interesting to know what object the hon. member had in suggesting this inquisitorial census. One would imagine that if a Mahomedan landholder of position does not send his children to a public school he has his own reasons for not doing so, and that he would resent official inquiries regarding his own private affairs. The Government very properly declined to make the suggested inquiry.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* contributes its quota to the discussion which is now stirring Bengali society to its depths, with a view to finding some remedy for the crying evil of extortionate marriage dowries. It sees very little hope, however, in the proposal that the marriageable age of the bride should be extended. "Our girls nowa-days," it remarks, are not married, generally speaking, before 14. Is not that enough ? If the limit is further increased, say to 16, it is bound to be pushed on further in due course to 18 or more. Will not the girls then learn to assert their rights and choose their own husbands ?" The prospect is too horrifying, and, remarks the *Statesman*, our contemporary turns from it appalled. A little further on we are told that "every bridegroom now wants to marry a fair-coloured girl, with the result that her dark-coloured sisters who are in the majority, can not be disposed of unless a heavy price is paid for them." It is somewhat startling to be told that the eligible world of Young Bengal is capable, in so important a matter, of displaying not a little of the colour prejudice which sits so ungracefully upon the colonists of the British Dominions.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

ENGLAND—On 28th inst. at 31, Marine Lines, to the wife of R. D. England, a son.

DEATH.

SAHER—At her residence, Sweden Road, near Mahaluxmi Battery, Bai Pirojbai, wife of Nowrosji Cowasji Saher and sister of Nowrosji Jehangir Gamadia. Funeral this morning at 7-30 (B. T.).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Linga (B. I.), 957 tons, Capt. H. M. Cutbush, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bankura (B. I.), 1,905 tons, Capt T. B H. Whytehead, arrived here yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Newby Hall (Hall Line), 2,839 tons, Capt. G. W. Parker, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool (January 30), with a general cargo and passenger s.

S.S. Re de Italia (Italian Mail S. N. Co), 3,931 tons, Capt. A. Pincite, arrived here on Friday evening, from Genoa (Feb. 10), with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Maloja (P. and O.), 6,781 tons, Capt. G. H. C. Weston, sailed yesterday for England, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Calcutta (City Line), 4,891 tons, Capt. A. J. Elliott, will said to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nairung (Asiatic S. N. Co.), 2,861 tons, Capt. A. McNicoll, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

S.S. Cleopatra (A. L. S. N. Co.), 2,129 tons Capt. M. deNardo, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dandolo (Venice S. N. Co.), 3,197 tons, Capt. E.Giacopello, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

S.S. China (A. L. S. N. Co.), 3,571 tons, Capt E. Torabichi, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Peking, 2,217 tons, Capt. H. Bong-Melchise, will sail to-morrow for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

S.S. Inaba Maru, 3,789 tons, Capt. Swinhoe, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo.

S.S. Egypt (P. and O.), 4,207 tons, Capt. F. R. Summers, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Marienfels (Hansa Line), 3,509 tons, Capt. H. Line, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

S.S. Schnoefels (Hansa Line), 3,637 tons, Capt. M. Von Freedon, will sail to-day for Hamburg, &c., with a general cargo.

S.S. Sunda (B. I.), 3,400 tons, Capt. W. Bishop, will sail to-day for Colombo, &c., with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....La Touche ..... Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 28.

Arcadia .....3513 Barham.....P & O Co
Bronwell.....2707 Williams.....
Bankura .....1905 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Blake.....2391 Hall.....
Cleveland.....1030 Follet.....Volkart Bros
Dumra.....762 Minnett.....M M & Co
Hoseineo.....994 Fanning .....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans.....P & O Co
Ismaila.....3391 Paddock.....M M & Co
Jerseymoor.....2408 Barton .....W & A G & Co
Kirkdale.....3047 Gibson .....K N & Co
Newby Hall.....2839 Parker .....K Nixon & Co
Ocean .....2460 Christeansen .....
Orissa .....3525 Redfern.....M M & Co
Pundit.....8832 Elliott .....T M & Co
Palawan.....2921 Shone .....P & O Co
Purnea .....2126 Piggott .....M M & Co
Polake .....2396 Hill.....
Re de Italia'...3931 Pincite.....Italian M S N Co
Strathleven... 2845 McPhee ...W & A G & Co
Stephanotis ...2484 Robinson.....W & A G & Co
Salsette .....2391 Evans.....P & O Co
Tottori Maru .....3755 Moses.....N Y Kaisha
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Wirdenfels.....4476 Spillman ...W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Markomannia...4504 Taps...Hamburg ...2-3... W & A G & Co
2 Picton... ....3241 Jones ...A'werp ...28-2..... K N & Co
4 North Pacific...2491 Goodwin.....Liverpool... W & A G & Co
5 Alberto Traves..2440 Questa ...Genoa ...3-3... Venice...S N Co
10 Chinkoa ..3323 Symmons .....M M & Co
12 Persia...4150 Bradshaw ..London...P & O Co
15 Peking ... ..2217 Melchion.....Calcutta..... W & A G & Co

H W P D

Irrawadi.....633 Ahmed... Jamnagar..... Bo S N Co
Pouani.....552 Dawood.....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga...957 Cutbush...Karachi...2-3...M M & Co

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Re de Italia, for Genoa, &c.
" Arcadia, for China.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, outward bound, sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 9th proximo.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Graz, left Trieste on the 25th instant, and is due here on the 12th proximo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Culna, left Port Said on the morning of the 27th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. steamer Mantua, arrived in Plymouth on the morning of the 27th instant.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		
do. do. for Calcutta...		
o. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.
[In force from 1st March, 1914.]
Bombay.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-00
Gujarat Mail ...	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express ...	6-45	21-45

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt ; Meet at Parla.

TO-MORROW.

Salle Francaise, Musical Entertainment, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Bombay Hunt : Meet at Sahar Village.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation. 4 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 5.

Bombay Hunt, the Kennels
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, 2-35 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) till 12th March.
Western India Championship Lawn Tennis Tournament, Queen's Road Courts, 5-15 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—Lectures in Home Nursing in the class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, on behalf of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade will begin, to-day from 3 to 4 p.m. on the premises of the Elphinstone High School. First Aid Certificate holders may join this class. The course consists of about eight lectures in the subjects, and these will be delivered every Sunday afternoon.

BLAVATSKY LODGE, T. S. STUDY CLASSES.—From to-morrow the weekly study classes will be held regularly every evening, at the Lodge rooms. These are open for the public. The programme is : Monday, 6-45, "Light on the Path," by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal ; Wednesday, 6-30, "Theosophy and Higher Life," by Mr. Jehangir Sorabji ; Thursday, 6-40, "Secret Doctrine," by Mr. R. F. Gorvala, M. A ; Friday, 6-30, "Elementary Theosophy," by Prof. V. E. Vakharia.

BAND PROGRAMME.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st. Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-morrow :—

March.....In Treue Fest .....C Teike
Valse.....The Girl on the Film...Sirmay
Grand SelectionCavalleria Rusticana ...Mascagni
Characteristic. The Butterfly.....Bendix
Selection.....The Geisha.....S. Jones
Two-Step .....Oh ! You beautiful Doll...Ayer

A WELL MYSTERY.

At the Morgue yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a newly-born child which was recovered from a well at Worli.

Superintendent Coxen said that owing to a letter he received he had the well dragged and the body was recovered. On further inquiries he arrested a Hindu widow, named Shivoobai, who lived in a house near the well with a cart driver, named Balu Mahdu. Balu admitted having thrown a bundle given to him by Shivoobai.

Dr. Powell examined the body, but could not say whether the child was born alive or dead.

The inquiry was adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF THE SUNBEAM.

YACHTSMEN'S SEND-OFF TO LORD BRASSEY.

The yacht Sunbeam, which had been here since the second week of January, sailed yesterday afternoon from the harbour. Her owner Lord Brassey, father-in-law of H.E. Lord Willingdon, who has made himself most popular locally owing to his interest in many public institutions and questions of public weal, was given a hearty send-off by local yachtsmen, many of whom in their little craft escorted the Sunbeam as far as the Prong's Lighthouse.

Lord Brassey intends to proceed to Aden, thence to Suez, then through the Canal to Port Said, and finally to England. Before going Home the Sunbeam is expected to visit several ports in the Mediterranean.

In the afternoon, before the yacht weighed anchor, a lunch was given on board, at which there were present Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon and a party from Government House.

The Government House party and other guests left the yacht after luncheon wishing his Lordship "bon voyage" and returned to the Bunder. A hope was also expressed that Lord Brassey and his old yacht would once again and for the fourth time visit Eastern waters.

With Lord Brassey also travels on board the Sunbeam Miss Rachael Butler, Miss Dorrien Smith and Capt. Blackburn, R.N.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, dated Bombay, Feb. 28.

Duties for the week ending 8th March 1914 :—

Orderly Officer, Lieut. J. S. McCann.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. S. Niven.

Orderly Sergt, No. 2 Company Sergt. T. Satten.

Wednesday 4th March. 1914, Squad Drill and Rifle Exercise at Headquarters at 7-0 p.m. Dress—Plain clothes.

Thursday 5th March, 1914, a Proficiency Class will be held at Headquarters at 7-0 p.m. All N. C. O's. desirous of competing in the Skill-at-Arms Competition should attend.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated March 2.

Cadet Matches Nos. VIII and IX and Cadets Team Match No. XVI will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday the 12th instant and Cadets Marching Competition on Saturday the 14th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

Range detail for the week ending Sunday 8th March. Tuesday —Matches I to VI, commencing Match III. Wednesday morning "I" Coy. Afternoon "L" Coy. Thursday 3rd stage Viceroy's Competition and Matches I to VI commencing Match V. Friday morning "M" Coy. Afternoon "K" Coy. Saturday "H" Coy. Sunday All Companies Class Firing.

Members who have not completed their course are expected to make every endeavour to attend.

No. 6393 L-Cpl. M. R. Jardine, "G" Coy., is granted leave of absence from 28th February to 4th June 1914.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

[1st Sunday in Lent.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a.m. Holy Communion, 7-45 a.m. Matins. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns 89, 193, 309, 107 ; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, the Rev. Father Barton, S. S. J. E. Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns 267, 91, 259 ; Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Costlogen, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 10 a.m. Parade Service ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the British and Foreign Bible Society. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany ; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral ; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a.m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion ; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore ; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately ; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist ; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany ; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon ; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Jamsedji Hospital Nursing Fund.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy, Rev. R. C. V. Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass. Holy Communion, 7-30 a.m. ; Holy Communion (Choral), 8-30 a.m. ; Sunday School, 5-30 p.m. ; Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m. Shortened Matins and Sermon and Holy Communion, Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will celebrate and preach. Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p.m. Rev. Arthur French, of the S. P. G. will preach.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort.—9-30 a.m. Rev. R. M. Gray ; 6-30 p.m. Rev. W Thomson ; Paraphrase 30 ; Hymns, 29, 145, 275.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, The Lord, Supper, Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Sunday School, 5 p.m. Rev. F. Hart.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Wright. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. T. Wright. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. E. Banorcft, Sunday School 8-30 a.m., Morning Service 9-45 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m. Young Men's Social Hour in Union Hall 8-45 p.m.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Ch

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 76 1-8+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris F cs ... 25·21 unchgd.
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 1-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·43 1-2+1-2
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 9-16 unchgd.
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 7-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver ... Firm.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 1-8—1-8
Exchange on India 30 d'st.. (Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
2½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 90+1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 2 9-16—1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ... ... 2 3-8—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9 1-8
Interest day to day loans... 1 5-8—1-8
Do. 7 day market loans. 2 unchgd

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 190,000
Gold Bar to Bombay ... £ 150,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	25,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ...	18,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	13,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	29,000

Futures—Month of March ... 12·24+5
Futures—Month of May ... 11·91—2

Advanced early on notices promptly stopped and advanced later owing to commission house liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York ...13·05+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans.. 13 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Steady.
Futures—month of March ... 12·55+8
Futures—month of May ... 12·58—1

COFFEE.—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-4+1-8
Demand Bills ... ... 4·35 7-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 1-2 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 7,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Moderate business—Steady
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Quiet
Tone of Manchester Market.—Holders unwilling to accept lower prices.
Mid-Americans ...7·08+3
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·15 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. ..... { Mar. 12·25 / May 11·92
New York Official noon call. { Mar. 12·27 / May 11·89
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..... { Mar. 12·51 / May 12·53

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·63—2
March-April ...	6·63—2
April-May ...	6·63—3
May-June ...	6·62—3
June-July ...	6·57—3
July-August ...	6·53—3
August-September..	6·48—1
September-Oct ...	6·30—2
October-Nov ...	6·22—1
November-Dec. ...	6·18—1

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	143,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain...	95,000
Do. do. to France Continent ...	138,000
Do. do. to Japan ...	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	939,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports..	772,000

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings"—Steady — Quiet
Tone "Cloths"—Quiet — Firm
Weft American 54's ... 11 1-4
Weft Egyptian 80's ... 16 7-8
Tone "Yarn" ... Steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's ... 12
Twist 32's W T C ... 9 3-4
Twist 32's S ... 10 1-4
Twist 36's W T C ... 10
Twist 36's S ... 10 1-2
Twist 42's ... 11
Twist American 60's ... 15 1-4
Twist Egyptian 60's ... 15 5-8
Twist „ 80's ... 20 1-4
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2 ... 7 5
38 yds 16 by 12-8 lbs Rad Hasding „ „ 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13—Sibe ... 8
White Nainsooks 23 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 2 8 1-2
„ Mulls 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Gross Bale ... 2 0 1-4
White Shirtings 33-35 in. by 42 yds Lispmans No. 1500 ... .
Cloth Printing 38 in. 37 in O.L.F.. 13 9
40's Bannermill Twist ... 11
Geo. Mayall's Yarns ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly C. I. F. L'pool 5 7-8
Buyers or Sellers ...Sellers
Months ...March-April
Water Twist American 30s. ... 10 1-4
„ „ 40s. ... 11 3-8
Mule „ 40s. ... 11
„ „ 50s. ... 13 1-2
„ „ 60s. ... 14 5-8
„ Egyptian 40s. ... 13
„ „ 50s. ... 16 1-2
„ „ 60s. ... 17 1-2

LONDON, Feb. 27.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports...	15,000
Do. Forwarded ...	87,000
Do. Imports ...	69,000
Do. Stocks ...	1,149,000
Stock of Cotton in London ...	4,780
Coconada Fair Red O.I.F. London...	4 27-32
Coconada Ginned do do ...	4 29-32
Western Good do do ...	5 1-8

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. O.I.F....37 1-8—1-4
Do. Months ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Buyers.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. O.I.F....No quotation
Tone—Firm.

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ...8 0 1-? unchgd.
Feb.-March—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—32 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Essex—62½ lbs ...35 1-8 - 1-4
Do. Months ...Feb-March.
Do. Buyers etc, Sellers... .....
Tone—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } No sellers.
Victorian ... }
New South Wales ... }

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Jeypore ...No sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...55 unchanged. New terms.
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED.—
Bombay par 416 lbs ex-ship...50 5-8+1-8
Do. Months— ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...49·8+1s.
Do. Months— ...April—May.
Do. Name of Ports ...London—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata...44 1-4+5-8
Do. Months— ...March-April.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Done.
Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed ...26-0+3d.
Months ...March-April.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Done & buyers.
Tone—Firmer.

METALS.—
Standard Copper G. M. B ...£34 1-4+1-8
Copper Braziers ...£79 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...6 3-4 unchgd.
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C. I. F. Liverpool ... ...
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... 4 11 3 unchgd.
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 40-0 F. O. B. Liverpool ...11 5 0 unchgd.
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India ... 5 3 9 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd—Value.

SUGAR.—
German Granulated Sugar—C & F India (Double bags)...12 8 1-4 unchgd —Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments...April-August.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 10 1-2—unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. { 9 2 3-4—unchgd —Sellers. / 9 3 3-4—2 1-2— Sellers
Months of Shipments ...March-May.
Tone—Steady with a fair biz.
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India ...13 3 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May-June.
Tone—Quiet at previous quotations
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ...11 3 3-4+2 1-4
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay ...11 3+3
Months of Shipments ...March—Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta ...10 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...10 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ...11 11 1-4 unchgd. July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—No business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING. Feb. 28th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
6 Boxes Sovns	4,20,555	London	Eastern Bank
5 Boxes Sovns	3,75,000	do	do
2 Boxes Sovns and Gold Bulin.	45,000	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bulin And Sovns	37,500	do	In'national Bank
1 Box Sovns	45,000	do	do
20 do do	75,000	Marseilles	Hongkong Bank
10 do do	15,00,000	Fseemantle	Eastern Bank
2 do do	7,50,000	Alexandria	do
	1,05,000	London	Comptoir do P.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	23	29,931
B. B. & C. I. Ry	25	23,623

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan. 6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan. 7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—
The market is very quiet and business continues slack.
We quote—
T. T. on London Ready ...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft Mail ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. Forward ...1s. 4 5-32 June.
Do. France Ready ...170 1-2
Do. Marks Ready ...13 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...140 1-2
Shanghai 60 days' sight ...189 1-2
Japan 60 days' sight ...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 13-16 for cash and 95 11-16 for the 30th March settlement and has been quiet with a small business doing, closing 1-16 lower.
We quote—
Cash ...Rs. 95 12 0
30th March Settlement ...Rs. 95 10 0

BULLION :—
Bar silver in London was again unchanged at 26 9-16 for ready and 26 7-16 for forward. The local market opened at 67 9-16 ex. duty for the first settlement, the early rate being unchanged at 60 1 8. A moderate business has been done and the tone is steady.
We quote—
English Bar Gold ...Rs. 23 15 8
Australian Gold ...Rs. 23 14 9
Sovereigns Gold ...Rs. 15 0 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready ...Rs. 69 2 0
1st Settlement ...Rs. 67 10 0
2nd Settlement ...Rs. 67 6 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready...Rs. 78 8 0
1st Settlement ...Rs. 77 0 0
2nd Settlement ...Rs. 76 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—
WELD AND CO:—Liverpool: "Small steady market. Prices eased on Continental selling and American straddle selling."
GRUNING AND CO:—"Declined owing to a good deal of speculative cotton having been pressed for sale. Weather is unfavourable for planting in Atlantic States."
SMITH CONEY:—"Market dull, very little business doing. We expect March contracts will be squeezed."
The American markets closed steadier for the March position, and slightly easier for the May position. The local market declined to Rs 281 for good Broach during the night and opened to-day at Rs. 281-282. At the opening at Colaba the rate was Rs 280 and there was not much business doing. Fine Khamgaon Akola March has been done at Rs. 226. The market closed quiet and rates are as under.
For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	281	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	279 1-2	„
Fine „ Wardha Hinganghat...		253-4	„
„ „ Nagpur	...	250-1	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	242-3	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P. ...		234-5	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola...		226	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	229	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	206	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	193	„
Fine „ Muthia	...	201	„
„ „ Bengal	...	200	„
F. G. Bengal	...	188	„
Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	263	May
M. G. Compta	...	269	„
M. G. Westerns	...	260	„
H. G. Westerns	...	255	„

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	... Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 5,000
Total Imports...	... 12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·70+2
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·70+2
Apr.-May ...	6·75+2
May-June ...	6·64+2
June-July ...	6·65+2
July-Aug. ...	6·55+2
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·45+2
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·32+2
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·24+2

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firm. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 3 1 6 B.T.
May ... do. 3 2 9 do.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
Brown Dehri day ... do. 3 2 3 R.T.
Brown Jeypore ... do. 7 13 0 do.
Yellow Jeypore ... do. 8 14 0 do.

SUNFLOWER :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold White 35 p.c. ... Rs. 5 5 0 0
Small Black Kaini ... do. 4 4 3 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Forward ... do. 11 6 0 R.T.

JAPTROPHA SEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 43 0 0
Small ... do. 47 0 0

MOWRAHSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 12 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—
White Pissi 35 p.c. ready. Rs. 5 11 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ... Rs. 5 14 0 do.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	19,607 Bales.
Wheat	...	7,043 Cwts.
Linseed	...	6,148 „
Rapeseed	...	591 „
Gingellyseed	...	5,197 „
Poppyseed	...	Nil „
Groundnuts	...	1,477 „
Castorseed	...	3,179 „
Rice	...	2,164 „
Myrabollams	...	3,073 „
Cottonseed	...	23,230 „
Mowrasseed	...	Nil „
Gram	...	3,371 „
Joowar	...	7,393 „
Maize	...	Nil „
Barley	...	Nil „

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending February 7, 1914, were Rs. 5,518, making the total earning for the period October 1 1913, to February 7, 1914, Rs. 92,496

Total for the corresponding week of the last year ...	Rs. 6,353
Total for the corresponding period of the last year ...	Rs. 76,994

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ending 27th Feb., 1914.

Liabilities.	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakhs.	
Capital Paid up ...	15,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	15,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank ...	3573000
Current Deposits ...	787000
Sundries ...	11 0
	6026 00

Assets.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	1770000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities ...	2372000
Local Bills Discounted...	6370
Other Furniture and Fittings ...	34000
Sundries ...	5000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Fire Trust, Improvement Trust Municipal Bonds, etc. ...	17 6300
	60 30000

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th Feb., 1914, as compared with the statement of 17th Feb., 1914 :—

Liabilities.	Feb. 17. Rs. a. p.	Feb. 24. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund.	19100000 0 0	19100000 0 0
Public Deposit at Head Office...	26449435 15 8	26859169 8 10
Other Deposits, &c.....	180678208 1 3	181714276 4 5
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	859974 15 5	1103890 4 9
Sundries	1542434 4 8	1672686 15 3
	249630053 5 0	250449773 1 3
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	18462110 0 0	18205550 0 0
Other authorized Investments	10372758 0 0	10328093 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities ...	54315247 10 8	55813684 14
Accounts of Credit on do.	64678182 5 2	63845420 1 8
Bills discounted, &c	26612135 1 7	28510483 6 11
Balances with other Banks.	13 4664 13	1717721 6 6
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock ...	2458300 5 1	2460344 8 1
Stamps	15734 4 6	15818 9 5
Sundries	499754 6 1	494058 4 1
	178678886 14 9	181391176 2 10
Cash, &c. at Head Office	69951166 6 3	69058596 14 5
Cash, &c., at Branches ...		
	249630053 5 0	250449773 1 3

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	3,42,447 Decrease.
Do. at Branches ..	7,52 180 Increase.
Other Deposits	1 1,36,038 Increase.
Post Bills	2,43,716 Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	3,01,225 Decrease.
Loans	14,93,437 Increase
Accounts of Credit	8,32,762 Decrease
Mercantile Bills	18 93,318 Increase
Cash at Head Office	32,69,602 Decrease.
Cash at Branches	23,77,032 Increase.

Percentage 32·67

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p.c	345e
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. ...	100	100	14 „	280
Bank of Bombay ...	500	00	12 „	1595
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1690
Bank of Madras ...	500	5 00	12 „	1440
Bank o Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	60
Punjao National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld..	100	20	Nil	11
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	87
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 „	£2 2
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl.125	dl.125	£ 4	£30
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ p.c	610

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p. c.	145
All India Ut. Co., Ld. ...	100	20	5 „	6
Bamankua ...	5	5	...	2
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	35
Badham Pile ...	70	70	7 „	92
Baroda Tram. Co ...	100	100	4 „	40
Bombay Burmah T Corpn ...	125	125	15 „	900
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.. O.	£10	£10	5	225
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	172
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	2 „	18
Bombay Flour Mill.	500	500	20	910
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	5 p. c.	400
Bombay S. N Co. O.	250	250	5	210xd
Do. do. P	250	250	6	262½
Central I. M. Co., Ld ...	10	10	3	30
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	5	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	500	40 p. c.	525
John Roberts and Co ...	100	100	5 „	200
Joss Fans Supply Co ...	100	100	10 „	50
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ „	168
Karachi Landing ...	200	75	12	90
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	95
Marsland Price and Co. ...O.	100	100	6 p. c.	100
Do. do.. P.	100	10	„	69
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co. ...	200	50	30 „	510
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 „	25
Port Canning Co. ...	1000	1000	yr. 42	860
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	17½	23
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co ...	100	100	5	70
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	90
Tata I. St. Co. O.	75	75	...	76
Tata I. St. Co. D.	80	80	...	132
Ld. P.	150	150	6 p. c.	156
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	30 p. c.	210
Telephone Co ...	25	25	yr. 1-9	70
Treasher and Co ...	500	500	yr. 30	480

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej By.	500	500	8 p. c	695
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	144
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway... ...	100	100	5½ „	140
Central Provinces...	...	...	...	121½x
Gujrat Railway ...	100	...	4 „	100
Mandra Buon	10	25	Nil	30
Sindh Light Rys Ld.	100	100	6 „	150
Sumrajganj	100	25	Nil	25
Tapti-Valley Ry Co..	500	500	7½ „	590
Upper Sindh Light..	100	100	4 p. c.	115

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	830
Alliance ...	10 0	1000	...	50
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	Nil	105
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	660
Bombay United ...	250	250	20	490
Century ...	100	100	3	230
Central India ...	500	500	70	1835
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Chhow Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1477½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	250
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	560
Crescent ...	100	100	6	115
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	1½	220
Crown ...	500	500	20	250
David ...	450	250	20	477½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	490
Empress ...	500	500	...	125
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	20	440
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1400
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	315
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	490
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	520
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	310
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1325
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	80
Indan Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	375
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	900
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	175
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	100
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	825
Khatau Makanjee ...	1000	1000	55	1070
Kohinoor ...	500	500	25	780
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1140
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	1800
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	75	1070
Muneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	50	1935
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1000	1000	60	2790
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	222½
Moon ...	250	250	...	160
New Great Eastern...	200	200	7	218½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1025
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	161½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	20	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	Nil	700
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	Nil	275
Shahapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900
Southern Mahratha..	250	250	Nil	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	40	1080
Sun ...	125	125	Nil	105
Swan ...	250	250	10	275
Swadeshi ...	500	500	50	1460
Textile ...	500	500	Nil	1240
Vishnu Cotton Do. P	500	500	Nil	400
	500	500	Nil	640
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	475
	125	125	Nil	102

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 28.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—22 hogsheads chutney, N K Juzawalla; 45 casks chutney, Manockji Poonjaji and Sons; 78 cwts sandalwood billets, 34 cwts sandalwood roots, 10 cwts sandalwood chips, S Nowroji and Co; 520 cwts myrabolams F Mathuradas and Co; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongajee a d Co; 300 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 4,116 lbs bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 33 casks chutney Framjee Nawrojee; 6 casks chutney, D D Framjee and Co; 170 cwts cuttle fish, P Meherally and Co; 33 cwts fish maws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—5 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.
Yeddo s—250 cwts aloe, E Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1 000 cwts cottonseed, 12,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Den of Kelly s—1,040 cwts myrabolams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chinkoa s—1,500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.
Picton s—605 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.
Den of Kelly s—2,000 tons manganese ore, The Central I M Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jersey Moor s—10,000 cwts castorseeds, 9,498 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Bronwen s—1,050 cwts myrabolams, L Pragji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Markomania s—300 cwts groundnuts, G Suchidina; 600 cwts oil cake, R J Davar; 1,506 cwts nigarseed, Ralli Bros; 22 bales cow hides, H Gannon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Shiv Hem Amar and Co; 55 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 55 bales hemp, Gokuldas Veerji.

FOR OSAKA.

Tottori Maru s—71 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 400 bales cotton, H Nonsey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tottori Maru s—235 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tottori Maru s—500 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 300 bales cotton, T Yusaa; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Haridas Gokuldas and Co; 524 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.
Annan Maru s—100 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co.
Inaba Maru s—100 bales cotton, N Fathehally and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Annan Maru s—644 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Inaba Maru s—100 bales cotton yarn, M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 28.

Steamer Blake from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co—5,850 tons coal.
Steamer Ocean from Calcutta, Agents The Bombay Co—6,200 tons coal.
Steamer Peking from Christiania, Agents W and A Graham and Co—1,995 kegs nails, 738 bales paper, 4,230 bundles ceiling board, 3,647 bundles planned board.
Steamer Bankura from Busrah, Agents M M and Co—17 bundles, 2 bags drugs, 7 bags gum, 6 bundles cow hides 35 bales goats skins, 1 case goats skins, 30 drums arrack, 26 cases, 100 carboys rose water, 5 bundles sharkfins; 16 bundles salted fish, 1,138 bundles 52 boxes 381 baskets 1,453 bags dates, 24 bags almonds, 3 bags halwa, 52 bags linseed, 45 bundles cotton raw, 5 bundles wool raw, 37 bundles specie.

SHIVRAJPUR SYNDICATE LIMITED

The tenth ordinary general meeting of this Company was held at the registered offices in Killick Building, Bombay, Sir Henry Procter presiding.

The profits of the Company (whose capital is five lakhs in 10-rupee shares) for the year ended on November 30, 1913, were Rs.1,74,711-7-6, to which has to be added the balance carried forward for the previous year, viz., Rs. 4,952-2-2. Out of the profits, the sum of Rs. 61,176-2-6 was written off as depreciation and Rs 3,500 was set aside for sanitary improvements at the mines, leaving Rs. 1,14,987-7-2. A dividend at the rate of 17½ per cent. free of income tax absorbing Rs. 87,500 was declared and a bonus of Rs. 2,500 to the mine staff was sanctioned, a balance of Rs. 24,987-7-2 being carried forward to the new year. The Company's reserve fund stands at Rs. 79,568-7-2.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said :—In proposing the adoption of the report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended on November 30, 1913, I have much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders on the excellent results shewn.

Personally, in view of the considerable amount still remaining to be written off under several heads, I should have preferred to have paid a smaller dividend and placed still more to depreciation; but I have no doubt shareholders generally will welcome the declaration that has been made. You will see that your directors have written off double as much as in any previous year but there are two items, viz., mono-rail and mine development, which we should all like to see disappear altogether, and I hope it will be possible to reduce both of them very materially in the next balance-sheet. The position of the company is now stronger than it has ever been and with the sale of the Champaner Shivrajpur Light Railway which will convert a good deal of the company's capital now locked up in the line into liquid assets, it will become stronger still. The report takes the shareholders largely into the directors' confidence, and I do not think it is necessary for me to comment at any great length upon it. As you have read, the monsoon, which was so good for Guzerat generally, enhanced our labour difficulties during the last few months of the year and caused a lot of sickness from which in the early part of the year we were fortunately exceptionally free. Every effort has been and will continue to be made to improve the conditions of life for the coolies both in the interest of the people themselves and of the company, by providing better dwellings, medical comforts and better sanitation. The negotiations with the Guzerat railways for the purchase of the company's tramway, which I referred to when I last addressed you, have been brought to a successful conclusion as regards terms. I regret that I cannot yet tell you exactly when the transfer will take place as it entirely depends upon how soon the Guzerat railways can get sanction from Government to raise the additional capital required for the purchase, but I have every hope this will be

ANOTHER "MILKMAID" OFFER

to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette"

The Proprietors of Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk

ARE MAKING A SPECIAL CONCESSION BY REDUCING THE PRICE

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

OF THOSE THREE TANGIBLE ECONOMIES

MILKMAID CHOCOLATE and MILK

MILKMAID COCOA and MILK

MILKMAID COFFEE and MILK

No Trouble! No Wastage! Made in One Minute!

A Cup of Chocolate, Cocoa or Coffee with its due proportion of Sugar and Milk by simply adding boiling water.

Full directions to be found on Each Tin

To all Readers of the "Bombay Gazette" presenting the following Coupon to Messrs. DINSHAW NAMDAR & Co., Crawford Market or Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., Princess Street Special Discount will be allowed of One Anna per each Large Tin or Two Small Tins

USUAL PRICES

	As.	P.
Large Size Tins	8	6
Small Size Tins	4	6

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

MILKMAID MIXTURE OFFER
SPECIAL REDUCTION COUPON
CLOSING DATE 8 MARCH, 1914 "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SPECIAL CONCESSION PRICES.

	As.	P.
Large Size Tins	7	6
Two Small Size Tins	8	0

FIRST LEAD PENCILS.

THE REAL BORROWDALE

WONDERFUL MINE TO BE RE-OPENED.

Seathwaite, secluded and solitary, seems in these winter days altogether beyond the pale of popular ken. Scawfell's satellites, purple and tipped with the ivory gleam of the older snows, surround the grey village with lofty guard. But this abode of mountain peace is likely to be stirred. The famous black-lead mine, the only place where pure plumbago may be found in the whole world, is at last to be sold. The completion of the deal is not likely to be long delayed, and there are already rumours of the reopening of the "most wonderful mine in Britain," by a well-known lead pencil firm who hope to get large quantities of plumbago by up-to-date methods.

Seathwaite, despite its record as the rainiest village in the British Isles, revels in many a day of wintry dryness. At such a time you may strike west from the main roadway, cross the young but turbulent Derwent by a picturesque bridge, and mount the bracken'd fell-side to the grey debris heaps which mark the remains of the "wad" mines. Tier beyond tier they rise to the sky-line alongside a small stream. Less than 1,000 feet above Seathwaite a storm-shattered dwelling, large and important-looking even yet, guards what was the main adit level to the valuable Grand Pipe vein. The rattle of industry and the bustle of the soldiery who guarded the output are stilled. Only mountain voices speak. Yet here you may think over the romance and recall the history of man's handiwork which brought forth our modern black-lead pencil.

The presence of the "wad" was first discovered in the fifteenth century by the uprooting of an ash tree in a storm. This was where the Grand Pipe, which stands almost vertical about 230 yards in the mountain's interior, came to earth. The time of the actual opening of the mine is not known. It certainly had some appreciated value early in the seventeenth century. At that time it became the property of Sir John Bankes, whose descendants, just at the moment, still own it. The plumbago was not found in the actual veins, but in sops, or bellies, as is the local name, where the veins intersect each other.

THE USEFUL "WAD."

In early days the "wad" was said to be necessary for many useful purposes—for casting of bomb-shells, round shot, and cannon balls. "It withstood great heat without fusing or cracking, and was used largely in the manufacture of crucibles." This was in 1769, and the shepherds had already adopted it for marking the sheep, and as pencils it was first used in lengths parchment-bound. It was a famous medicine, for "as a present remedy for the cholick it easeth the pain of gravel, stone, and strangury." It was used, and is still much favoured in many a Cumbrian farmstead, by being ground up to a fine powder and taken in ale or similar draught in quantity about as much as would lie upon a sixpence. Innumerable stories are told locally of the old days when folk walked from as far away as Whitehaven over the wild mountains to obtain (often by stealing) the infallible cure. From three to five shillings an ounce was the value of the "wad," and a huge smuggling trade developed. An outspoken writer in 1751 said that the "poorer inhabitants of Keswick subsist chiefly by stealing or clandestinely buying from those that steal the black-lead, which they sell to Jews or other hawkers."

So strong guards of soldiers were employed to protect the mine, as well as the produce, and a special Act of Parliament was passed, 25th George II. cap. 10, whereby smugglers or even suspects were given short shrift. The cavalcades on their way to London were strongly guarded, but often in the narrow streets of Keswick, where the inns of the Pack Horse and Woolpack still recall the old days, there were fierce fights and loss of lead and life. Still, a large illicit trade was carried on by the miners, and in 1860 the house, still standing, was built over the entrance to the principal level. There armed men kept guard, and the miners were stripped and carefully searched after leaving off work.

THE TRADE'S DECLINE.

The Keswick black-lead pencil trade was in full swing at this time, having been founded about 1750, but, curiously enough, all the lead supposed to be used was first taken to London and returned thence to Keswick. There was a monthly sale in the metropolis, on the first Monday only in every month. If report be true very little of the Keswick lead made the double journey. Though the output of the mine was somewhat erratic numerous fortunes were made. Valuable deposits were now and again found; for instance, in 1813 one of these yielded 31 tons of pure plumbago, which realised £105,000. During that year only £3,795 was expended in the working and the profit was £92,690. In 1833 the price in bulk was 45s. per lb., but about this time the cheaper foreign graphite came into use in the making of pencils, and the real "wad" gradually sank in price and fell into disuse.

Since 1850 very little deposit was found, and the mine was closed shortly after that. For very many years no real Borrowdale lead has been used in pencil-making anywhere in the world. Various composition substitutes are now utilised and the "real Cumberland lead pencils" so well known in the great cities, are mostly foreign made. For about 1880 came the last German invasion of Keswick and all the secrets of the black-lead pencil trade were the spoils. The home industry languished. But there has never been anything to equal a real Borrowdale lead pencil. Its wonderful ease of working, smooth, hard tough, deep in the resulting impression, and most easily erased, endeared it to the skilful craftsman or appreciative user. Moreover as an old Cumbrian said to me: It writes a lifetime, me lad! Few folks last as long as a real Borrowdale wad pencil."—GEORGE D ABRAHAM in the *Manchester Guardian*.

POLITICAL CARICATURE.

A RETROSPECT OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

"F. C. G'S" CARTOONS.

Looking back over the twenty-one years which have passed since, on the evening of January 31, 1893, I sat down to prepare my Parliamentary sketches for the second number of the new *Westminster Gazette*, which had that day arisen from the personal ashes of the old *Pall Mall Gazette*, the first thought that occurs to me in connection with my own particular contributions is the sense of the changes both in the personalities and the political matters with which the caricaturist has to deal, writes Sir F. Carruthers Gould in the *Westminster Gazette*, which has just celebrated its coming of age. Time robs the cartoonist by death of the political figures which he has used and has helped to make familiar to the public. Political changes, the disappearance of one group of men, the rise of another, alter the raw material of his art. New faces have to be made to appeal to his public, and perhaps that is the most difficult task of the draughtsman. For if a cartoon is to carry its message swiftly and directly the figures employed must be instantly recognisable and the public, even in these days of widely circulated photographic illustrations, is slow to become acquainted with the features of those who are rising into prominance.

Thus death or resignation may in a day deprive the artist of his most valuable model, of the figure about which his pen has lingered most lovingly. No Prime Minister ever had such difficulty in filling a vacant place in his Cabinet or his Ministry as that which falls to the cartoonist bereft of a favourite subject.

MR. ASQUITH AND MR. BALFOUR.

More subtle and personal is the delicate task of following one's subjects through their minute and elusive changes in personal appearance. The Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour of to-day are very different persons from the Asquith and the Balfour of twenty-one years ago. The alterations are scarcely perceptible in following a succession of drawings, but they become marked in the extreme when we turn back to the early cartoons and see the slighter figures, the darker hair, the less lined faces of the Prime Minister and of Mr. Balfour in their younger days of that time.

The figures which appeared in my Parliamentary illustrations on February 1, 1893, were those of Mr. Gladstone, Mr Austen Chamberlain, Admiral Field, and Colonel Saunderson. Of these only Mr. Austen Chamberlain is left. Turning to my first cartoon, which the *Westminster Gazette* published on page 3 on March 22, 1893, I see that it was inspired by the University boat-race, which was rowed on that day. It represented the Liberal Government boat, with Mr. Gladstone as stroke, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Henry Fowler, Mr. Asquith, Sir George Trevelyan, and Mr. Arthur Acland. Pulling out across the bows was a barge, with Mr. T. W. Russell at the helm, Colonel Saunderson, a typical figure of "Bung," and Mr. "Jimmy" Lowther being at oars. Of these Lord Morley, Mr. A. Asquith, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Acland, and Mr. Russell are still with us, either in work or in quiet retirement. There is, however, a touch of continuity in the fact that the cargo on board the barge is labelled "Ulster."

The disappearance of Mr. Gladstone's splendid figure from the Parliamentary arena when he passed out behind the Speaker's Chair on the evening of March 1, 1894, after his last speech in the House of Commons, still quickens a sense of loss; the passing away of Sir William Harcourt, too, was keenly regretted by political cartoonists, for his portly face and figure had been so thoroughly familiarised to the public eye that it was difficult at the time not to despair of the possibility of staging the political situations without him. Perhaps next to Mr. Gladstone's retirement the vanishing of Mr. Chamberlain from active life was the severest blow to the cartoonist. His vivid personality, a personality which accorded so perfectly with his keen features and his slim nervous figure, made him almost from the first a favourite subject for political caricatures, and the prominent parts he played made it impossible not to keep him constantly in the front.

VANISHED FIGURES.

Speaking for myself, I have been asked whether I had any animosity towards him that I followed him so closely and introduced him so constantly, at times almost daily, into my *Westminster* cartoons. It was certainly not due to any such feeling on my part, but simply to the fact that he was the chief fighter on the other side. My feeling was rather one of gratitude for plentiful material, and in that respect I regretted very keenly his retirement from the fighting line. There are many other vanished Parliamentary figures that come back to my mind as I write: Lord Salisbury, Lord Goschen, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. George Wyndham, and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton. It was in 1895, during the General Election of that year, that I began my more regular contributions of cartoons to the *Westminster Gazette*, in addition to sketches in the House. That election was the prelude to a weary time of wandering in the wilderness for the Liberal Party, until the promised land came in sight in 1905. The election was a forlorn hope for Liberals, but we did our best, and I think that personally the sense of the coming era of being on the Opposition side quickened my interest. It is easier for a political cartoonist to attack than to defend, for in defence one can only, as a rule, make flank movements and counter-attacks on the enemy when he moves, whereas when in Opposition one can be constantly taking the aggressive. Perhaps the most popular of the series of election cartoons which I did at that time was "The Family 'Bus," in which Lord Salisbury is represented as a 'bus-conductor. Approaching the 'bus is Mr. Chamberlain (in female attire), who is carrying Mr. Jesse Collings as a pet dog under one arm and grasping the hand of Master Austen, whilst Mr. Powell Williams brings up the rear. Lord Salisbury says, "I am afraid, ma'am, there isn't room inside for all of you. How many of you are there?" Mr. Chamberlain replies, "There's only me, and my little boy, and this kind gentleman, and my little dog. You really must make room. Mr. Conductor; some of the gentlemen must get outside."

THE OBJECT OF CARICATURE.

I found no lack of material during the ten years of Lord Salisbury's and afterwards of Mr. Balfour's Government, with Education Bills, the Boer war and its sequels, and the Tariff Reform campaign suddenly launched by Mr. Chamberlain after his return from South Africa. The insistence of the Tariff Reformers and the elusiveness of Mr. Balfour gave me nearly every day obvious subjects for my pen, and even up to the present day Tariff Reform manœuvres are constantly providing me with ideas which are thankfully welcomed in those duller days for the cartoonist when his side is in power.

The object of a political caricaturist is to combine instructive or propagandist comments with humour in presentation, and to avoid giving offence even to those whom he attacks. It is not always easy to keep off other people's corns, but I think I may fairly claim that out of the thousands of cartoons which I have produced during the twenty-one years under review I can count on the fingers of one hand those which have brought me protests from people whose susceptibilities have been wounded.

The age of bitter personalities and the use of the bludgeon in caricature in this country passed with Gillray Rowlandson, and Bunbury. With John Doyle came gentler methods, and happily, thanks largely to the high standard set by the veteran Sir John Tenniel, English political cartoons, with few exceptions, are free from that coarseness and brutality which once characterised them.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHTS.

MR. WANAMAKER'S PLANS DESCRIBED.

"A DREAM OF SCIENCE."

Mr. Rodman Wanamaker estimates the cost of the large aeroboat now building in New York to fly across the Atlantic next summer at £10,000, and he is prepared to spend £20,000 if necessary to finance the expedition.

"My idea," he told an interviewer recently, "is to develop aerial navigation and incidentally to celebrate the Anglo-American Centenary of Peace."

The aeroboat in which the trial is to be made was begun six months ago at Hammondsport, New York, and is now nearing completion. It carries a wing-spread of 80ft., whereas the largest aeroplanes now in general use carry a wing-spread of hardly half that distance. Its engine, instead of being the 100 h.p. type in common use in the most powerful aeroplanes, will have 200 h.p., and be capable of driving at sixty-five miles an hour an aeroboat large enough to carry two pilots, and fuel and provisions enough to make a dash to Europe the matter of a single flight.

That, at least, is the hope of Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator and engineer who designed the aeroboat.

ST. JOHN'S TO IRELAND.

The craft will be like an unusually large Curtiss flying boat. The hull is torpedo-shaped and almost entirely enclosed, so that in case of a forced descent in mid-ocean it would float for days. The wings will be detachable, so that they can be dropped off to allow the boat to float alone. A 200 h.p. motor will be installed in the bow, accessible for adjustments in flight. The cockpit proper will be 12ft behind the motor, and in it will be room for two men to sit at ease. The controls will be duplicated, so that the machine may be handled by both men or either.

The area of the lifting surface of the 80ft. wings will be nearly 1,200 sq. ft., and their actual lifting capacity will be several tons, although it is not estimated that any such load will be carried. A tractor screw in front of the machine will be used instead of the ordinary propeller. Fuel will be carried for a flight of thirty hours.

An altitude of 10,000ft. is contemplated, as at that height the wind velocity is between four and five times as great as on the surface, and will greatly increase the speed of the craft.

The route is from St. John's Newfoundland, to the Irish coast, and it calls for 1,600 miles continuous flying to be done, if possible, between dawn and nightfall of a single day. The speed of sixty-five miles an hour, which it is expected to maintain is given as the most moderate that is to be expected. It is hoped to attain a speed of 100 miles in hour, and to add to this whatever velocity the winds blowing toward the Irish coasts from Newfoundland may have. To-day Mr. Wanamaker said: "We shall surely make the attempt to cross this summer. If we fail, why we will simply try again."

MR. WANAMAKER'S LETTER.

The letter in which Mr. Wanamaker made his proposal to the Aero Club of America to equip a Transatlantic expedition contains the following passages:—

I have said that this undertaking is in the interest of world-peace. Let me explain what I mean. Once across the ocean in one flight of an aircraft, and the world will awaken to a realisation of the tremendous importance which aeronautics may prove to be to every nation. This year we are celebrating the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and it would be a fitting climax to this celebration if these two countries could link themselves more closely together by this international flight across the ocean, a demonstration to the world that the time for national disarmament is at hand, if for no other reason than because aeronautics had reached a stage where even the greatest Dreadnought battleship may become futile in their power.

I have said also that the undertaking is in the cause of science. The science of aviation has made great strides within only a few years. It has conquered many of Nature's obstacles. It has crossed the English Channel so late as 1909, when the accomplishment seemed utterly impossible. It has conquered the Alps. Yet it halts at the great ocean, and until one of our great oceans is crossed in a simple flight aviation will not have met the supreme test. Crossing the Atlantic Ocean in one flight by an aircraft is to my mind as important to aerial navigation as was the voyage of Columbus to transportation by water. It will be of far more practical importance than was the successful expedition to the North Pole.

What man has done once he can do any number of times. Once the Atlantic is crossed in a single flight by airship there will soon follow regular Transatlantic trips and a fixed safe Transatlantic passenger air-line. It is not a dream that within a few years we shall be able to enter an aircraft at New York on Friday afternoon, be in London on Saturday, spend the week-end there, and return to New York in time for business on Monday.

Crossing the Atlantic by air is not a matter merely of initiative or daring or even skill. It is a problem of science. As a scientific and humanitarian undertaking I venture to ask your co-operation and the co-operation of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. Their help will be most valuable and the meteorological and hydrostatic advice which they can give on the question of wind and weather, in the assistance of their navies, in permitting naval officers to operate the air-craft, and in placing naval vessels along the route of the proposed flight to ensure safety in case of possible accident.

The flying boat will carry a wireless equipment, by which the navigating officer can send messages for a distance of fifty miles, and receive messages from any distance that wireless equipped ships may carry.

WIRELESS AT THE POLE

REDUCTION OF RISKS OF EXPLORATION.

MAWSON'S EXPERIENCES.

In an article in the last number of *The Wireless World* a writer discusses the use of wireless telegraphy in exploration work, and emphasises particularly its use as a means of minimising the dangers to which those who engage in the work are exposed.

But it is not so much with the actual results of Polar research that we are concerned as the means to be employed so that it may be carried on with the minimum of danger to the valuable lives spent in such work, says the paper. And here, perhaps, wireless telegraphy has a use which makes it one of the most effective agents and the greatest safeguard that can be employed in such work. It is reasonable to suppose that had Captain Scott's expedition been equipped with a wireless station the brave men who lie buried beneath Antarctic snows would have completed a triumphant journey and would have themselves received the reward of their heroic labours from an enthusiastic and grateful nation. They were only eleven miles from the One Ton Depot, where there was a store of food, and had they only been able to communicate they could have received assistance, for some of the party had quitted it to return to the ship but a few days before the disaster overtook their fellows.

The record of Dr. Mawson, who is at present encamped in Arctic surroundings in Adelie Land, are sufficient proof of this; but before discussing his experience it is worth while to consider how great is the need of an exploratory party for some means of communication with a permanent base.

THE CASE OF THE PANDORA.

It was this want which hindered Captain Young in his Polar work, for a report concludes: "At Upernavik the Pandora, after a stormy and dangerous passage, arrived to find that the last ship had sailed for Europe. As there was no means, therefore, of communicating with England, and as without such communication Captain Young did not feel authorised to winter in the ice, a supply of fresh water was taken on board and the ship steered for home." As it was, he had to leave his work uncompleted when he could very well have wintered in the Arctic Zone and pushed forward as soon as the ice permitted him.

The late Captain Scott also remarks on this difficulty. A paragraph in the log of the Nimrod reads:

CAPT. SCOTT'S DIFFICULTY.

"One of the most annoying circumstances was that until we had a solid sheet of ice about us we could not set up our meteorological screen nor communicate regularly with the magnetic huts, nor, in fact, properly carry out any of the routine scientific work."

These were not the only men to recognise the need of reliable communication. The great Russian navigator, Admiral Makaroff, when making arrangement for his Polar expedition, which was never to be fulfilled, gave this subject much consideration. He even corresponded with Nansen as to a system of signals by which they could get in touch with each other amongst the ice. (It should be explained that his aim was to render assistance in case of accidents to the Nansen expedition, which at that time was being fitted out.) His idea was clear, and had he lived in this age of wireless telegraphy there is no doubt that he would have made use of the invention to fulfil his purpose. Later explorers have, of course, not failed in this direction. Captain Amundsen's vessel, the Fram, on which he is making his new voyage to the North Pole has been equipped with wireless telegraphy.

Captain Amundsen has also arranged for a wireless equipment to be carried on the sledges in which he will make his final dash to the Pole.

MAWSON'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

But the most notable achievement of wireless in Polar exploration is the record established by Dr. Mawson and his party.

This expedition left Hobart, New Zealand, for the Antarctic on December 2nd 1911. There were 52 members in the party; 31 for service on shore and the remainder to serve on board the Aurora, the vessel carrying them to their destination. The purpose of the expedition was the exploration of the coastal region of the Antarctic Continent lying south of Australia, for Dr. Mawson believes that a scientific examination and accurate survey of the region will be likely to prove the possibilities of great economic development. The Aurora is a vessel which has long since made her maiden trip to Polar regions, for thirty-six years ago she took part in the search for the ill-fated Greely Expedition. She is a whaler, heavily timbered to withstand enormous ice-pressure, and is well supplied with all things needful for her present purpose. On arrival at the mainland of unknown Australian Antarctica the shore parties were distributed as follows:

THE INITIAL TRIAL.

Mr. Ainsworth, of the Commonwealth Meteorological Service, and a party of four were landed at Macquarie Island on December 12, 1911. One of the four was Mr. A. J. Sawyer, at the time member of the Gisborne and Wellington Telegraph Staffs, who resigned in 1908 to take up "wireless," and was afterwards commissioned to superintend and man the proposed wireless station on the island. His description of the difficulties encountered in his work is interesting:

"All stores and wireless equipment had to be landed through the surf—not a difficult proceeding but a wet and cold one. A barrel containing a part of the wireless equipment came adrift and we thought it was lost for good. But it was cast up on the shore two days later, though the contents were scarcely improved by the long immersion. Owing to the fearful gales and bad weather the task of erecting the wireless plant was a difficult one. We had to haul everything up a 200-foot hill, and several minor accidents occurred during the work of transit, while a good many of the instruments had to be repaired before the actual work of erection could be proceeded with. Throughout, my only assistant was a Sydney wireless amateur, who, however, made himself invaluable to me.

"On the 6th of February everything was ready for the initial trial. Unfortunately, a violent hurricane sprang up the afternoon, carried the aerials away, and damaged the masts, but in a week's time repairs had been effected and on the 13th communication was established with shipping and Sydney. This station supplies meteorological data each night to Melbourne and Wellington by wireless, and has proved so valuable that it has been taken over from the Expedition by the Commonwealth of Australia, and will in all probability be maintained by them. Several excellent results in the way of long-distance communication have been recorded; for instance, messages were transmitted to and received from Port Moresby land station, 2,800 miles away; Suva land station, 2,400 miles; Freemantle land station, 2,200 miles; also from the steamers Manuka and Cooma, both over 2,300 miles distant."

But it was imperative that Wild and his men should be relieved for the season was late, and a vessel penetrating the pack ice under such conditions is likely to be frozen in and jammed among the bergs in the darkness. As the efforts of the search parties to discover the missing explorers were unsuccessful, Capt. Davis decided to proceed to Wild, and had already proceeded some distance along the coast in the teeth of fearful gales when a wireless message was received from Adelie Land, saying that Mawson had come in alone.

THE THREE DISASTERS.

The first disaster to overtake the three heroes was the death of Lieut. Ninnis, which occurred when the three men were 300 miles from the main base. The unfortunate man with a team of dogs and nearly all the food was suddenly precipitated down a crevasse, and it is believed instantly killed. The position of the two survivors was thus rendered desperate, and they instantly retraced their steps. For 35 days they struggled on without adequate provisions. Then, on January 17th, Mertz died from privation. For another three weeks Dr. Mawson continued his lonely journey, and finally reached the base on February 7th.

With this news came the order for the Aurora to return at once and take off the whole expedition. But an effort to do this was frustrated by the tempestuous conditions, and Capt. Davis, using his own discretion, determined first to relieve the heroic little band stationed on the far-off Winter to the west. "On February [illegible]" his report runs, "we were brought up by heavy ice, and it appeared unlikely that we should get through at all. The presence of countless bergs made navigation in the darkness almost impossible, and as day-light came we were thankful that we had passed another night without disaster. These experiences continued until February 23. The morning of that day dawned bright and clear, and we calculated that we ought to be near Wild's base. So, with eyes glued to our glasses, we searched the coast and perceived a little hut on the glacier with a solitary figure outside it. Soon there were eight gesticulating black figures, and we knew that the whole of the party was safe and sound. Then began the work of bringing aboard the members and all their specimens and collections, and this we did in the remarkably short space of six hours."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

With the rescued the Aurora then sailed for Hobart, arriving there in March, 1913. But Dr. Mawson and his party, which includes six of the men sent out by the Aurora to search for their leader, have been forced to spend another year in the Antarctic. They are well supplied with coal and food, and there is no reason to suppose that they are running any further risks by the delay. Besides, they have the wireless to keep them in touch with the outer world, and from the reports that reach us from time to time they find an invaluable aid both to their work and recreation. It is an unfailing source of cheerfulness, for to be able to "talk" to passers-by" is the most exhilarating tonic that men in their position can have. Not only can they "talk" themselves, but they can hear other stations at work. "They get messages which Wellington, Melbourne and Sydney exchange with each other. Sometimes they hear warships 'talking,' sometimes luxurious liners. They are a little party of outcasts in a deadly wilderness, listening eagerly to the tag ends of the world's conversation. Occasionally Dr. Mawson discusses through Macquerie Island and Hobart how Sydney shall dispose of certain scientific specimens already brought back to Australia by the Aurora. They send news of the weather, of the good spirits they manage to keep up, and of the team dogs' puppies. More than this, they have sent New Year's greetings to their compatriots, loyal messages on Empire Day, and they have already conveyed their sympathy to Lady Scott on the loss of her gallant husband."

THE FUTURE.

With such experiences to guide them we doubt whether any explorers of the future will organise an important expedition without including an adequate wireless equipment. Captain Amundsen has, as we have already seen, taken the hint; so as the relief expedition which was sent out to obtain news of the ill-fated Schroeder-Stranz Expedition, and which arranged to set up wireless communication with the German Colony at Cross via the station at Spitzbergen. A party of scientists from the United States whochartered a Newfoundland vessel and sailed last summer to carry out observations in the Arctic Zone, installed powerful instruments on the ship so as to keep in touch with the new radio station at Wolfsteinholm, on Hudson Strait. Then there is Dr. Vilhjalmar Stefansson, well known for Polar exploits, who recently left civilisation for another four years' Arctic exploration. He intends to establish a primary base on Herschel Island, and a secondary base on the south-west corner of Northern Victoria Land. Wireless stations will be erected at both points, and will be capable of sending 1,000 miles so that not only may the members of the expedition be able to communicate with each other, but will also be in direct communication with a large slice of the world, finally it is reported that the new French Arctic Expedition, under M. de Payer an officer of reserve and Member of the Geographical Society, has been entrusted by the French Government with an important scientific mission, which is to include the establishment of a Government station within the Arctic Zone, which is to be in constant communication with France by means of wireless telegraphy.

Sum is the history of wireless as regards Polar exploration, and it is not too much to say that it has opened up and made possible, without grave risks to life, a vast field of achievement in Polar research.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

THE LABOUR POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P., replying in the *Morning Post*, to Earl Percy's article on National Service, writes:—

May I venture to remind Earl Percy that we were asked to discuss the question of compulsory military service for the purpose of home defence? The readers of Earl Percy's two articles can judge if I do him any injustice when I say that he has based his whole case for conscription not on the need for compulsory training for home defence, but upon the need for an army which will enable this country to maintain the balance of power in Europe. The Lancashire cotton operative is not to be made into a soldier to defend the Lancashire cotton mills, nor the Dorset farm labourer to fight for the defence of the downs against a foreign invader. Conscription is to be imposed upon this country because there is, according to Earl Percy, the likelihood of war between France and Germany. This country is to be ready to send 160,000 British troops to the assistance of France immediately on the outbreak of war. That number would practically exhaust the whole of the Regular Forces in the Home Stations.

ASSISTING FRANCE AGAINST GERMANY.

This country is to adopt compulsory military service not for the purpose of its own defence, but to assist France against Germany. That is to say that our youths are to be trained to fight in a foreign war in the making of which we have no part. Germany and France, according to Earl Percy's theories, have a quarrel, which must eventually lead to a war between the two nations. It is not our quarrel, but without rhyme or reason we are to take sides in this quarrel, and revolutionise all our military system, so that we may be able to go to the assistance of one of the parties to it. If we do not help France, and she is beaten, then she will turn round and rend us, and, according to Earl Percy, "rightly so." So this is the value of the entente. This is the price we are to pay for our friendship with France. France is our friend only because she expects to get our assistance in a war with Germany. German animosity against England, if it does exist, and her military and naval preparations were never more frankly justified than in Earl Percy's statement of the European situation, as he explains it. If French and German statesmen hold this view of our position in European politics, then there is very little hope of any cessation of the competition in military forces and naval strength. That this view of European affairs is largely held by military men, who are encouraged in their fancies by the gang of international armament firms who are profiting by it, is no doubt true. But these men do not represent the nations, nor do they represent the views and feelings of the responsible statesmen of the several nations. It is not the policy of this country to take part in a Continental war. We are under no obligation to assist France.

CHANCES OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

Earl Percy asks me if I think there is no chance of a European war. In certain circumstances, and if a certain policy be pursued, Yes. If the military caste in this and in the Continental countries are allowed to influence international policy war is a very likely result. If men in the position of Lord Roberts in this country and military authorities in Germany and France continue to speak and write in the provocative way they do about the "inevitable war," it is not at all unlikely that they may succeed in fomenting national hatred to the point of outbreak. If the armament firms are allowed to go on circulating unfounded rumours about the certainty of war, and to create a warlike feeling among the European nations, then it is not impossible that there may be a European war, and the contending armies will be equipped with munitions out of which these firms have made tens of millions of profits. If a war between France and Germany does come it will not be because the peoples of the two countries want it.

Earl Percy makes the extraordinary statement that the "whole French nation has displayed a self-sacrifice in adopting an extension of service from two to three years, which has no parallel in history." Surely, Earl Percy must have a very short memory. No proposal made by the French Government in this generation was so vigorously opposed, and so generally detested. It was only by the assistance of an organised Press campaign in its favour, and by the most outrageous intimidation and the suppression of opinions by military authority that an outbreak of rebellion against the Bill was prevented. Soldiers were imprisoned for being in possession of newspapers which did not support the proposal That Bill was the occasion of the publication of a Manifesto by the Socialists of France and Germany, in which its proposals were completely denounced, and in which that alternative policy, which Earl Percy asks for, was expounded. That policy is the abolition of standing armies for aggressive purposes, and the establishment of a Militia Force solely for the purpose of resisting aggression. The Manifesto went on to demand that all conflicts between the peoples shall be settled by arbitration treaties, and in the meantime it declared that the Socialists of both countries would continue their common struggle against the treacherous game of Chauvinists and army contractors, who dangle before the eyes of the people, the complaisance of the working classes of France and Germany with militarism.

Earl Percy is particularly anxious that I should tell him if I think the loss of the Empire and foreign invasion would not affect the lot of the workers. I have never yet met an opponent of conscription who was quite so foolish as to say that an invasion of this country would not be serious disaster. War is always terrible, and must always be waged without the destruction of life and property and the infliction of suffering torture and devastation. But there is one question which requires to be answered before the one that Earl Percy puts to me arises. That question is: Who has suggested that this country should expose itself foolishly to the liability of successful invasion? Our present case against the National Service League is the proof we supply that with our Navy and Voluntary Army and the Territorial Forces we are adequately protected. When the advocates of conscription have disproved that claim we will meet them on the new ground they have established. Our statements that the average working man has no stake in the country which demands sacrifices by him for its defence, and our denial of the claim that the Empire is something in which he ought to take a pride are in reply to the argument upon which the National Service League makes its appeal to the working man to accept compulsory military service. There is such a thing as a sentimental attachment to a prison, and it is well known that a slave can get to love his chains. The sentimental attachment to the land in which one has been born and reared is a real thing, even though 99 per cent. of the people who have it are only lodgers in the land, permitted to live here by the good-will of the few people who "own" the country. Apart from the shock to this sentimental attachment to the landlords' England which a successful invasion would inflict upon the British workers, and apart from the temporary suffering through the ravages of war, the lot of the great majority of British workers could not be worse under any foreign ruler.

We say that it is not the working classes who have so much to lose by or much to fear from the invasion of the country, as the propertied classes, and we protest against the workers being forced unwillingly into military service to protect the landowners and capitalists in the continued enjoyment of the wealth they own.

BRITISH WORKERS AND EMPIRE.

The question of the advantage of the Empire to the British workers is not very relevant to the subject under discussion, but as Earl Percy appears to think it is, and as he wants his conscript army not only to fight on Continental battlefields but to defend and extend the Empire, I will try to satisfy his curiosity about my views on that matter. On the balance of advantages I do not believe that the British working classes gain any material benefit from the Empire. They get a sentimental satisfaction it is true, as the unemployed British workman tramping from town to town in search of a job can keep his spirits up and feed his hunger on the reflection that he is a citizen of an Empire on which the sun never sets, and those 13,000 persons, twelve and more in one room in one city in the heart of the Empire, can dream pleasantly in their comfortable sleep about the hundreds of millions of subject people they govern. But the existence of the Empire does not raise the wage of a British workman by a penny a week; it doesn't find him a job; it cannot give him a decent home. If Empire was a benefit to the British workers we have an Empire big enough to have made them all into millionairies long ago. Our trade is not because of our Empire. Little Belgium, without an Empire, has a foreign trade per head of its population double our own.

I have answered all the questions Earl Percy put to me. I do not, for one moment, imagine that he is satisfied with my answers. But when this question of compulsory military service is understood by the country it will not be the views of military men like Earl Percy and Lord Roberts, who can look at this question only from the point of view of the soldier, nor the demands of the armament rings, which will settle this matter. It will be the working men and working women of the land.

A RADIUM ROMANCE

A Liverpool paper relates an exciting story, in which the fate of £1,000 worth of radium forms a thrilling feature. Here is the story:

One evening at the Royal Infirmary two of the tubes of radium presented to the hospital by the readers of our contemporary were applied to the face of one of the patients. One tube contained thirty and the other fifty milligrams of the precious substance. The tubes were fixed by dressings in the usual manner to the face of the sufferer, who remained thus all night in the ward. In the morning a member of the X-ray staff came to remove the radium, when it was found that the large tube, worth more than £1,000, was missing. The most minute search was made, and the patient was X-rayed to see if by chance, he had swallowed the tube. No trace however, could be found of the missing radium.

By this time the Infirmary was thoroughly alarmed, and, among others, the chairman, Mr. Wade Deacon; the secretary, Mr. Moore; and Mr. Phillips, the London expert, through whose agency the radium was bought and who happened to be in the hospital at the time, arrived on the scene. Mr. Moore suggested that the tube might have fallen out and been swept away with the ward sweepings. It was found that these sweepings had been emptied into the dust cart, which was just being driven away when the searchers intercepted it.

Mr. Moore advised that Professor Wilberforce should be invited to come over from the University with an electroscope. The distinguished physicist came at once, and, placing his electroscope on the edge of the cart, was enabled to say at a glance, "The radium is in the cart."

It was then too late to continue the search, and the precious rubbish was carefully guarded all night, and next morning the Infirmary officials and Professor Wilberforce continued the hunt for their treasure.

Dr. Holland, the radiologist of the hospital, mounted the cart and dug out the rubbish into buckets, which were sent one by one to the Professor. At the twelfth bucket the Professor despatched the joyful news, "I've got it." The tube was at once returned to its safe in the wall of the X-ray department, to the intense satisfaction of everybody concerned.

A BIG MAN ALWAYS LOOKS [illegible] after he has been taken in [illegible] substitute for SQUIBB'S ACUE SPECIFIC which has never been known to disappoint victims of Malaria and other fevers. One of its enthusiasts writes "It saved the lives of two patients seriously ill with Malarial Fever and had been given up by the Doctors as hopeless cases." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

FASHIONS IN DOGS.

THE MOST POPULAR PETS OF TO-DAY.

FAMOUS BREEDS OF THE PAST.

Fashion in dogs is as changeable as fashion in frocks, and it goes without saying that ladies are responsible for both changes. Formerly men's sporting tastes prevailed, but that was in the days when dogs were kept for use rather than for ornament; nowadays things are very different, for the woman dog-owner is a power in the land. Changes must come with the passing years to dog as well as to man, and it is remarkable to note the variations in the popularity of different breeds during the last half-century.

The spaniels beloved by the Stuart kings have fallen from their high estate. They still have devoted admirers, but they are few and far between. Nor can it be said that their fall from grace is to be regretted, for, although no one can fail to recognise the beauty of the King Charles, with his long, silky, wavy coat, his defects of character were many, and there is every reason to believe that even the Merry Monarch was not blind to his faults.

"I believe, Sire," said a courtier to King Charles, "that you love your greyhounds better than your spaniels."

"Yes," said the King, "for they are free from a very common Court vice—they love their masters, but do not fawn upon them like spaniels and courtiers."

And there are several other breeds that have shared the decline and fall of the English toy spaniel. The old-fashioned Maltese terrier, a lap-dog from the days of ancient Rome, is now out in the cold; and the "mitten" beagle—"companion for a lady's kirtle"—who boasted Royal patronage in the days of Elizabeth and was immortalised by Shakespeare, has few admirers; while the Italian greyhound and the black-and-tan, who shared the favour of fashion in the Early Victorian era, now languish in obscurity.

If we assume that the number of dogs registered in the books of the Kennel Club is a fair index of the degrees of popularity there is no doubt that the Fox Terrier comes first. Next, the Bulldog, who is followed at a respectful distance by the Pekingese and the Pomeranian, with the Collie some way behind. But the official figures are not in reality a correct guide, since there are many owners who seek only the pride and pleasure of possession. To them a place in the archives of the despots of the dog world do not appeal, because they keep their dogs simply as pets, and look upon registration as of use only for show purposes. Upwards of two million licences are taken out by dog owners, and there are not one-tenth of them registered. The most reliable test of fashionable popularity is afforded by a comparison of the entries for the Ladies' Kennel Association Show with a visit to the Park or Bond-Street in the height of the season. The result is conclusive. Pekingese come first easily, Pomeranians a good second, and Japanese spaniels third, with Griffons, Chows, Yorkies, West Highlanders, and Sealyhams among the "also ran."

It is not difficult to understand the popularity of the Pekingese, for he is a charming little person. He is a dog of character, who will proffer his fealty to his owner with a dignity that commands respect, and he is a small dog that is not wholly toyish, sturdy, vigorous, and heavy boned. The Pomeranian, on the other hand, with all his vivacity, is nothing but a lap-dog. He is a delight to the eye, but is excitable, noisy, and frequently snappy, besides requiring a tremendous lot of attention. His coiffure is a matter of delicate skill, and his toilet is as much trouble as that of his mistress. The charming little Japanese spaniel is seen in very good company, but he has his drawbacks, for he is very delicate and liable to wither under every cold breath of wind. Consequently, his immediate rival, the monkey-faced Griffon, is more satisfactory, for he is hardy and gives very little trouble with his harsh and wiry coat. There is no more pleasing pet than a Yorkshire terrier of the right sort. Unfortunately, he is scarce, and what is generally seen masquerading under the name is an apple-headed, lethargic monstrosity. The Chow is in great favour nowadays and a very handsome dog he is too. The red is the most fashionable, though for beauty he cannot compare with a really good black, with a dense coat, shapely head, and correctly carried tail—not curled over his back, but tilted slightly to one side.

After all, the three cardinal dog-virtues—fidelity, intelligence, and affection—are not the peculiar attributes of any one breed. Every dog is lovable, and each breed has its own points of interest. The choice of a dog must be made not to follow the cry of fashion, but to suit the idiosyncrasies of the owner, just as a dress is chosen to suit the complexion of the wearer That is the real secret of success in dog-owning.—*The World.*

MOTOR DANGER IN BERLIN.

The Prussian Government was asked on Feb. 10 in the Diet what measures it proposes to take in order to reduce the increasing dangers of the streets. A fiery attack upon motor-cars was delivered by a Centre Party Deputy, who said that in 1911 5,984 persons were killed or injured in motor accidents, and the unfortunate Deputies who were owners of cars themselves had to adopt defensive tactics. Another cause of complaint to which a Radical Deputy alluded is the reckless driving of the Court motor-cars. Herr Rosenow suggested that exalted personages might set a good example to more lowly motor-car owners, and that the police might exert their powers "with all due reverence," even in the presence of Royalty.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior claimed in the Diet that Berlin's record was good in comparison with that of other towns. There were 49 fatal accidents last year, which was a decrease on preceding years and a return to the figure of 1905. The number of motor cars had increased from 7,930 in 1911 to 9,140 in 1913. For every million of population the number of persons injured in every kind of street accident in the year 1909 was—Berlin 1,570, London 3,765, and Paris 7,724.

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BOMBAY RACES.

AN 'OUTSIDERS' DAY YESTERDAY.

BIG DIVIDENDS RETURNED.

(By our Sporting Correspondent.)

For the lucky few who managed to pick out one or other of the long-priced outsiders that won yesterday at the Bombay Ninth Extra, it was a good day; for the majority it was perhaps the most disastrous day there has been this season. Although in three races out of the eight the dividends returned by the totalisator were small, not in one race did an out-and-out favourite get home, and the regular patrons of the totalisator—those who feed the many-mouthed monster, as someone has termed it, with good ten-rupee notes every race day—did not benefit as they would have done had there been only one horse backed for money and the rest nibbled at.

To take the Ascot Plate as an instance. There were only five runners and three of them, Tartania, Borgie and Molly S. were well backed. On the strength of her fine run on Wednesday Tartania was made favourite, although Borgie was held by the knowing ones to be the best thing of the day. The consequence was that very many backed both mares for equal amounts, and though they were on the winner they hardly made gharry hire out of it, after deducting their losses on Tartania. The way Borgie won showed that for once the knowing ones were in the know, and that the stable meant her to score. Ruiz let Purtoo Singh on Molly S. make all the running, and then, when they were in the straight, Ruiz sent Borgie along and it was clear that it was all over before they reached the stands, although Molly S. stuck to her task, and ran her opponent to a neck.

It was the same in the other two races where short prices were returned, and backers of favourites had to choose between backing two or allowing one which was fancied to run loose. Many followed the lead of the stable in the opening race, and planked down their money on Small Diamond, despite the fact that there was a lot of support for Red Wood. In the result, Red Wood walked from Agent, and Small [illegible] not even save place.

But Ruiz [illegible] shrieks which the Arab element give vent to when they see money coming their way.

Ruiz rode three winners during the afternoon, Zammil two, and Brown, Ferguson and Abbas one each.

The totalisator takings totalled Rs. 2,62,260.

Details of the racing are as follows:—

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—(Division I.)—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd division. Distance—5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Mr. R. R. S.'s Red Wood, 8st 12lbs, Brown 1
Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent, 8st 3lbs, Ferguson 2
Mr. Nasser Abdoola's Flying Machine, 8st 8lbs ... ...Pratt 3
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's Small Diamond 9st ... ... Ruiz 4

Also Ran:—Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's Mutar, 9st 2lbs, Zammil; Mr. H. R. Badshah's Pretender II, 8st 7lbs, Purtoo Singh; Mr. Syed Rashid's American Spot, 8st 3lbs, Duller; Mr. Shaik Esmail's Malayeb, 8st 1lb, Native; Mr. Toogoo's Nasirabad, 8st, Hoyt; Major J. H. M. Davies Little King, 7st 9lbs, Mujeed; Major F. B. Prideaux's Bahrain Girl, 7st 3lbs, Harrison.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee).

Won by a quarter of a length, one and a half lengths second and third, head third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 8 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 28-8 win, Rs. 16, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 24 places.

The race.—Pretender jumped out in front of Red Wood and Flying Machine, and when they had gone a furlong, Red Wood was slightly in front close home. Agent came at the leader and made a race of it but could not get up. Pretender dopped right back in the last two furlongs, and Flying Machine and Small Diamond came up.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—(Division II.)—Winner, Rs. 1,000: second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd division.—Distance—5 furlongs. (Straight.).

Mr. G. P. Stavrides' Lord Satu, 8st 8lbs ... ... Ruiz 1
Mr. Bader bin Alwash's Dhaidan, 9st 6lbs ... ... Ferguson 2
Col. W. R. Marshall's Mahboob, 7st 13lbs ... ... Bullock 3
Mr. T. Harrison's Jack London, 7st 7lbs ... ... Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Messrs. [illegible] and D[illegible]

[illegible] post, by a head.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—8 furlongs.

Mr. Nazareth's Royalist, 7st 7lbs Abbas 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Columbus, 7st 4lbs..... .....Ferguson 2
Mr. Ebrahim's Mana's Beethoven, 8st 1lbs .....Abdulla 3
Mr. Mirza Hussein's Nayel Pasha, 7st. 11lbs. .....Duller 4

Also Ran:—Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Essa Mulla Suleman's Arrem, 8st. 10lbs, Brown; Mr. T. Harrison's Jack London, 8st 10lbs, Fahad; Mr. Ebrahim Hazemys Investment, 8st. 6lbs, Native; Messrs. A. K. Dakeel and Yussuff bin Zaid's Rent Roll, 8st 6lbs, Native; Mr Sulleman Maha la's Newmarket, 8st 6lbs, Hazza; Mr. Ebrahim Hazemy's Timoor, 8st 5lbs. Ruiz; Mr. R. J. Barsivalla's Dahemsee, 8st 2lbs, Hoyt; Mr. Sayed Rashid's Turkish Spot 8st 2lbs, Zammil; Messrs. Shaik Kassam and S. A. Aziz's Gullasta, 8st. Clarke; Mr. Mahomed Mana's Hong Kong, 7st. 13lb, Etul; Mr. Yakoob Zull's Pharaoh, 7st 11lbs Pratt; Mr. Mujeed Abdool Rahman's Pepul, 7st 8lbs, Mujeed; Mr. T. Harrison's Red Flag, 7st 8lbs Harrison; Messrs. Yusuff bin Zaid and Mahomed Abdul's Antonio, 7st. 6lbs. Native; Mr. Esmail Jurgis' Back Bay, 7st 5lbs, Purtoo Singh.

(Winner trained privately.)

Won by four lengths, three lengths second and third, three lengths third, and fourth.

Time.—1 m. 2[illegible]

Totalisator paid, Rs. 357-8 win, Rs. 141-8, Rs. 48 and Rs. 39 places.

The Race:—Red Flag led out from Back Bay, Newmarket and Columbus, and this lot led until nearing the head. In the straight Columbus was leading, but was overhauled and beaten easily by Royalist.

THE MEDINA PLATE:—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.—Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson, 9st. 7lbs.....Zammil 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Shami 8st. 3lbs, Pratt 3
[illegible] Coochick Shah's Tulvar, 7st. 3lbs, Purtoo Singh 4

Also Ran:—Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Nado, 9st. 11b., Brown; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Bhatty Chief, 8st. 12lbs, Ruiz; Capt. S. J. Donovan's Burg, 8st. 11lbs., Clarke; Mr. Esmail Gussoo's Ajmer, 8st. 7lbs, Hazza; Mr. Karsondas Govindjee's Best Chance 8st. 3lbs., Harrison; Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Moonspot 8st. 3lbs., Bullock; Mr. Eastwood's Dilkush, 8st. Mujeed; Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's Golden Ducat, 7st, 5 lbs, Duller; Mr. H. J. Mahomed's Welcome, 7st. 3lbs. Abbas; Major J. G. Greig's Castaway, 7st. 3lbs, Sampson; Mr. A. A. Rehman's Yunji Dunya, 7st. 3lbs., Etul.

(Winner trained by Khailan.)

Won by three lengths, three lengths second and third, two lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 38 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 200 win, Rs. 50, Rs. 56 and Rs. 120-8 places.

The Race.—Seaman was first away followed by Tulwar, Golden Ducat and Welcome. By the time they reached the three furlong post Seaman was out well in front of the field. In the straight Harry Johnson came with a strong challenge, but Seaman had a lot in hand and won comfortably.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division. Distance—About 1 mile 1 furlong.

Capt. E. B. Egerton's Longboat 8st 7lbs ... . Ruiz 1
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's Lot 8st 3lbs Zammil 2
Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah 8st 12lbs Brown 3
Mr. Hassan Madar's Mars 8st 5lbs Duller 4

Also Ran:—Thakore Sahib of Limbdi's Grequa 9st 5lbs, Pratt; Captains S. S. Hayne and H. C. Crozier's Aden 8st 13lbs, Sampson; Mr. G. H. G. Ali's President 8st 4lbs, Purtoo Singh; Major F. B. Prideaux's Young Berlin 8st 3lbs, Harrison; Captain S. S. Hayne's Sadil Malik 8st, Hoyt; Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Makbul 7st 7lbs, Mujeed.

(Winner trained by Jamal).

Won by a length and a half, two lengths second and third, two and a half third and fourth.

Time.—2 min. 10 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 34-8 win, Rs. 15, Rs. 26, and Rs. 28-8 places.

The Race.—Following a good start Makbul went to the front, and established a fairly good lead from Young Berlin and Aden, Longboat being one of the second division behind. At the three furlongs Grequa came up second to Makbul, and at the turn Longboat came through to win easily, followed by Lot, Ata Allah and Mars. The latter was well up with the leaders at the turn, but he was tiring fast up the straight.

AN ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.—(Division I.) Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. Arthur's Kayid 8st 4lbs...Zammil 1
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's Rising Dawn 8st 7lbs ... . Brown 2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Ben Hur 9st 3lbs ... . Ferguson 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Long Silk 8st 4lbs ... . Pratt 4

Also Ran:—Mr. Khatab bin Amir's Nainava, 9st 12lbs, Ruiz; Mr. A. Nanjee's Ace of Hearts, 9st 10lbs, Purtoo Singh; Mr. Abood Baaker's Heliograph, 8st 9lbs, Fahad; Mr. T. D. Moore's Chaser, 8st 2lbs, Hoyt; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Kaiser, 7st 13lbs, [illegible] G. K's Tuba, 7st 9lbs [illegible]sh Gussoo's [illegible]ed; Mr. [illegible]bas; Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] post, by a head.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd divisions. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Borgie, 8st 9lbs, Ruiz 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Molly S., 7st 10lbs, Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. R. R. S's Tartania, 9st 12lbs, Brown 3
Mr. T. Tejpal's Adelaide II, 7st 10lbs, Sampson 4

Also Ran:—Mr. T. Caffrey's Lady Pranjib by Friar Tuck—Diana, 8st 3lbs, Native.

(Winner trained by Robinson).

Won by a neck, two and a half lengths second and third, ten lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 15 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 24-8 win, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16-8 places.

The race:—Tartania caused a lot of trouble at the gate, and got badly away. Molly S. led from Borgie, and Tartania quickly made up lost ground and took third place. At the bend Molly S was still in front, but Ruiz was sitting quite still on Borgie less than a length behind, and when he gave the word Borgie ran up and passed Molly S, who made a great but unavailing effort to win.

AN ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.—(Division II.)—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1913—Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Mr. Khalaf bin Sait's Majbur, 8st. 11b ... . Zammil 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Moultan, 8st 11b, Duller 2
Mr. Ahmed Dawood's Thorium, 8st 11b ... ... Hoyt 3
Mr Saleh Tookmachie's Malacca, 8st 11b ... ... Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Mr. A. R. Tahar's Belun, 9st 7lbs, Hill; Mr. Daya Khalib's Serpent, 9st 2lbs, Ferguson; Mr. Abood Baaker's Huddai, 9st 2lbs, Ruiz; Mr. Esmail Jurgiss' Ambassador, 8st 12lbs, Mujeed; Messrs. Mahomed Shirazi and Ahmed Fatih's Diplomatist, 8st 12lbs, Native; Messrs. Mahomed Mustapha and Shaik Esmail's Minimax, 8st 8lbs, Ahmed; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Shanghai, 8st 8lbs, Pratt; Mr. Abdoola Mana's Crisis, 8st 8lbs, Abdoola; Mr. Elia Abdool Noor's Euphrates, 8st 11b, Brown; Mr. Nassim Saleh's Black Ivory, 8st 11b, Hozza; Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sunbeam, 8st 11b, Fahad; Mr. A. D. Jehangir's Rejh Allah, 7st 11lbs, Purtoo Singh; Mr. Abdool Wahed Hassonjee's Eldorado, 7st, Native.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel).

Won by a head, four lengths second and third, two lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 40 4-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 134 win, Rs. 36, Rs. 34 and Rs. 133 places.

The race.—Beelan led at the start followed by Moultan and Shanghai. They ran thus to the bend, but Moultan led into the straight, where Beelan was done with and dropped back. Majbur which had been lying handily behind the leaders came with a tremendous rush at the distance post and after a fine race up the straight beat Moultan by a head.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division. Distance—About 1 mile 1 furlong.

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(Winner trained by Khailan.)

Won by three lengths, three lengths second and third, two lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 38 1-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 200 win, Rs. 50, Rs. 56 and Rs. 120-8 places.

The Race.—Seaman was first away followed by Tulwar, Golden Ducat and Welcome. By the time they reached the three furlong post Seaman was out well in front of the field

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 4-30 p.m.

The Paris Office of the *Bombay Gazette* is at 25, Boulevard des Italiens, where a file of the paper may be seen.

THE

[redacted]

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN BOMBAY.

Whatever may be the ultimate result achieved by the attempt that is being made to solve the problem of house accommodation in Bombay, credit [redacted] to Mr. J. P. Orr, the Chairman [redacted]e Improvement Trust, in that [redacted] the first to devise a practical [redacted] the conditions [redacted] are the [redacted] problems which no doubt led Mr. Orr to initiate his building scheme at Matunga, a suburb within easy reach of Bombay. Details of the scheme have already been published, and it will be recalled that it provides for the erection by the Improvement Trust of bungalows, each one on its own plot of land, which will be handed over to approved applicants. To the cost of erection and the value of the site will be added a margin to provide for interest on capital, and the monthly payments by the tenants will be arranged to cover this sum in a stated term of years. When the total amount has been paid the bungalow is to become the property of the tenant. Various preliminaries have to be disposed of before the scheme can be inaugurated formally; but it is understood that work has already been started, and that before long the Trust will be in a position to enter into negotiations with prospective householders. It has been suggested that similar schemes could be inaugurated in various parts of Salsette, with advantage, and no doubt if those in whose interest the Matunga project has been framed show due appreciation of it other projects will follow. In the past, the attitude of the people who have suffered through inability to solve the housing problem has been to denounce landlordism and then quietly to carry their burdens. The Bombay landlord may be all that he is described; on the other hand he may only be earning a reasonable interest on his capital. In either case the methods hitherto adopted by tenants could not possibly improve their lot, and now that an attempt is to be made to remove a grievance it may be hoped that they will respond in a satisfactory manner. No doubt, residence in the suburbs has disadvantages, but the question whether these disadvantages can be discounted, wholly or in part, by corresponding benefits should easily find an answer. The substitution of the payment of a reasonable monthly sum as part payment for a residence for an exorbitant rent; and fresh air and freedom from the petty annoyances which are met with in a densely populated city, will be some of the advantages enjoyed by the suburban dweller, and if to these can be added, through the enterprise of the great railway companies which serve Bombay, quick and pleasant train services, we should imagine that the exodus from the city will be considerable. In course of time other schemes may be forthcoming, including co-operative housing, which already has found some advocates, and the establishment of building societies. But such projects should be additional factors in the solution of a great problem rather than rivals of the first notable attempt that has been made to deal with it on adequate lines.

India, but the total direct cost of primary education divided by the number of teachers works out at less than Rs. 10 per month. The average annual emoluments of elementary teachers in the Bombay Presidency is Rs. 274·2, compared with Rs. 104·4 in Madras and Rs. 77·6 in Bengal. Mr. Sharp observes that there are thousands of admirable primary schools in India where the instruction given is effective and suitable. "Were all like these, and could the total number be multiplied several times, all would be well, but the mere figures of training and bare educational qualifications show, what is fully corroborated by experience, that the teacher has too often been driven to his profession by his inability to enter any other, has little or no capacity for the discharge of his duties and shows only a faint interest in his work." There is no doubt that the salaries paid have increased substantially in recent years, but that they are still inadequate cannot be denied, and until trained teachers receiving suitable pay are provided, primary education in India must leave a great deal to be desired. The crux of the problem is finance. In order to secure more education and better education for the masses larger funds must be forthcoming, and unfortunately some of those who are most clamant in demanding a great increase in the number of schools make no attempt to indicate the sources from which the necessary finance is to be derived. In the meantime, the figures relating to the expenditure out of public funds on higher education and primary instruction respectively are worthy of serious consideration. The contrast between the financial provision made for the few and that provided for the many is a very striking one.

Notes of the Day.

The students of the Lahore Medical College, having decided that discretion is the better part of valour, have applied for re-admission, after a particularly illogical and senseless strike. Whatever the merits of their protest against the London Hospital students, they had no right to insist that the principal should join in it, and they made their position worse by formulating various charges against that gentleman. They will have no reason to complain if they are now called upon to pay for their amusement.

Among the deaths announced at Home recently was that of Lieut-Colonel O. T. Duke, late of the I.M.S. who, after leaving India in the eighties, became Secretary to the Liberal Unionist Party at the request of Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and other leaders. While in India Lieut-Colonel Duke saw service in the Afghan War of 1879-80 and he was special A. D. C. to the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab when the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales, visited India in 1875-6. He made four attempts to secure a seat in the House of Commons, standing on three occasions for the Luton Division of Berdfordshire, and once for the Stirling Burghs, in 1900, when he reduced Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's majority.

The British mercantile marine is not alone in the campaign which its members are waging against alleged low rates of pay and long hours of work. The Spanish Society of Captains and Officers recently wrote to the Imperial Service Guild stating it had "solicited from the Spanish ship-owners certain increases in our wages, which they have reduced, so we are going on strike." The Society also made an appeal to the British Guild. "If the owners, as they say," the Society wrote, "intend to engage British officers we beg you to circulate orders to prevent it. We trust that the officers of Great Britain will not betray us." It [redacted] that the requests of the [redacted] "are exceedingly [redacted] and the [redacted] courteously. A Correspondent in South Africa has suggested that some of the Colonials have been unwisely lavish in their hospitality, and all that the team has done has been in some instances to dodge entertainments which they feared would not tend to the improvement of their cricket.

Although, as we recently showed the co-operative credit movement has made great progress in Madras, there are a number of societies in that Presidency which have been established by persons whose zeal is greater than discretion. The report of the Registrar, which has just been issued, states that he is making close enquiries with the view of eradicating the irregularities, that have come into existence, and it is to be hoped that a healthier condition of affairs will soon result. It has been repeatedly pointed out by officials who have shown great practical interest in co-operative credit that caution in forming societies is essential, and in Madras the registration of new societies has been delayed, except in cases where the conditions promise good management and success. There has also been an addition of late to the official staff dealing with co-operative credit societies, so that mistakes should in future be avoided.

The erratic character of the wild elephant is illustrated by the report of Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, Conservator of Forests in the United Provinces, for 1912-1913. It appears that formerly wild elephants were unknown in Kheri, but a large herd made their appearance in Sathiana range in the beginning of November 1912 and stayed there for a week, after which they went to Bankatti range, and remained there until the middle of March, crossing over to Nepaul for short intervals during this period. They then returned to the Sathiana range and remained there and in the Sonaripur range until the end of April, when they again returned to the Bankatti range, where they stayed till June, after which they crossed again into Nepaul. The depredations of these elephants were varied and extensive. They broke down four telephone posts and four pillars on the Nepaul boundary, and they killed a man at Bajahi. They also did damage to 841 bighas of cultivated land in the forest villages. In consequence of these proceedings a large number of the people left their villages, and crossed over to Nepaul, and a good many more would have followed the same course if special licenses had not been granted for the protection of their crops. Mr. Clutterbuck suggests that measures should be taken to catch some of the elephants, as they are likely to return and to do great damage in future unless rigorous steps are taken to cope with them.

KHORASAN.

LECTURE BY MAJOR PERCY SYKES.

Major Percy Molesworth Sykes, the well-known authority on Persia, lectured before a large audience at the Royal Society of Arts, on February 12, on Khorasan, from which country he has recently returned after nine years' service there as Consul-General and as the representative of the Governor-General of India. A large number of beautiful photographs were shown on a screen.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Major Sykes said in the course of his lecture that, to glance at its physical features, Khorasan forms a portion of the Iranian plateau, which to the north is bounded by range after range of mountains. "Close to the north-eastern border of Persia is situated historical Kalat-i-Nadiri, the famous natural fortress of Central Asia, and from the crest of its titanic ramparts I have looked northwards across the great plain of Asia which stretches in impressive monotony to the Arctic tundra." This vast level expanse of Central Asia constituted a fit home for the many nomadic tribes which have attacked Iran for century after century from time immemorial, and which have in some cases founded dynasties in conquered Persia. Further south are other high ranges, the Elburz dividing Meshed from Nishapur with peaks exceeding 10,000 feet, but as the interior is approached the ranges become lower, until the Lut, the great desert of Persia is reached.

MEAGRE RAINFALL.

Rivers and lakes hardly exist in this semi-arid country as the rainfall of 10ins. is meagre in such a sunny land, and all the available water is used for irrigation purposes. Against this lack of rainfall, may be set a beautifully dry, bracing climate. In winter the cold is considerable, and occasionally readings below zero are recorded, but owing to the sunshine it is little felt. The heat in summer, too, is rarely trying, owing to its dryness; and hill resorts abound. The climate is, generally speaking excellent.

There are no forests in the province, or indeed elsewhere on the Iranian plateau, and timber is grown almost [redacted] The tree which both [redacted] certainly boa[redacted] are found to the [redacted] are the best in this [redacted] visit to the mines in 1908, I [redacted] about a hundred feet down to a lateral gallery, along which I cautiously crept until I found myself in an opening where two parties of three men each were knocking off blocks of the matrix with chisels. These blocks were broken up and washed by boys, who worked them with their feet. The sorted matrix was then made up into bags and sent to Meshed, where the stones are cut and then exported to Europe, Moscow being the chief market.

The commerce of Khorasan is important and rapidly increasing. The staple exports are carpets, cotton, dried fruits and wool. The imports are calico, indigo, oil, sugar and tea. At present the exports regularly exceed the impor[redacted] the business is done by Armenians who are Russian subjects. Anglo-Indian trade is chiefly in the hands of merchants from the north-west frontier of India. Tea and indigo are the chief imports but there is also a steady business carried on in boots, calico, and other British and Indian manufactures. Carpets are bought largely by a British firm.

THE LAND OF NADIR SHAH.

To Khorasan belongs the high honour of having given birth to Nadir Shah, the last great Asiatic conqueror. Born the son of a poor nomad, in the frontier district of Darragaz, his personality soon asserted itself and, like Yakub-bin-Lais, Nadir Kuli won fame as the leader of a robber band. Persia lay writhing under the heel of the Afghans, and it was the robber chief who trained and led the army which not only expelled them, but which captured Kandahar. The wealth of India has ever been the prize of the Asiatic conqueror, and Nadir Shah, after gaining a single battle, won the spoils of Delhi. Later he subdued Bokhara and Khiva. He defeated the Turks, but was unable to penetrate to the Mediterranean Sea, and when he was assassinated in the neighbourhood of Kuchan his empire fell. I have visited the treasure-house which [redacted] built in Kalat-i-Nadiri, where the [redacted] cock throne and the spoils of Delhi [redacted] lodged for safe custody, and [redacted] ough, perhaps, there is no natural [redacted] ress of such strength, the careless[redacted] s of the guard allowed the vast [redacted] asure to be seized without a struggle [redacted] er the death of the Great Afshar.

In conclusion Major Sykes referred [redacted] one or two of the great stars [redacted] the literary firmament whose [redacted] me, he said, adds lustre to Khorasan. One of these Firdausi was rightly selected, he said, to represent Persia in the group of sculpture at the Albert Memorial. He found his native land almost without a literature, and bequeathed to her a poem which contains all the glorious events of Persian history, and is one long trumpet-call to patriotism. Would that the British Empire had such a poet to stir us to patriotism and national service in the widest sense of the world.

Twice have I passed through Nishapur, and on each occasion I have visited the tomb of Omar Khayyam which is situated in an open wing of a shrine erected by Shah Abbas in memory of Mohamed Mahruk, a forgotten relation of the Imam Riza. The shrine contains a formal Persian garden with cobbled paths, which is by no means lacking in charm. Fruit trees are grown in it, and the blossoms still fall on the tomb of the poet which is cased with hideous white plaster and bears no inscription.

DISCUSSION ON THE PAPER.

A GOOD OMAR KHAYYAM STORY.

The chairman (Lord Newton), in opening the discussion that followed, said that the author, who had spent over twenty years in Persia and spoke its language with extreme facility, could without exaggeration be described as the first British authority upon that country. He could not help thinking that if the author were to reveal his inmost thoughts he would say that what struck him more than anything else when he came to England after a prolonged sojourn in Persia was the extreme ignorance which prevailed in this country, not only with regard to Persia but the East generally, that ignorance extending even to people in very high quarters. He could not help admiring Major Sykes' reticence when, in drawing attention to the famous shrine at Meshed, he omitted to comment upon the fact that it had lately been the target of Russian guns. It would have afforded him a certain amount of gratification to have heard from the author what he considered were the prospects of that particular portion of the Persian dominions which England had taken under its charge, and also of the railway which passed through part of the region the author had described and which apeared to be desired by nobody in Persia.

The Persian Ambassador (His Excellency Mirza Medhi Khan) expressed the great pleasure he had experienced at hearing such an interesting lecture from one of the greatest authorities on Persia. Major Sykes knew every detail of Persian manners and customs and knew its language well. Apart from the poets Firdausi and Omar Khayyam, Khorassan had produced other poets who had adorned their golden age, while it was also an interesting place of pilgrimage. He expressed not only his own but his countrymen's appreciation of the great services the author had rendered to the geography and history of Persia, and for making the country known.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer Durand thought it was a great pity that British people did not know more about the career of Nadir Shah, who was, in fact, the Napoleon of his day. It was a curious coincidence that the area of the dominions he conquered was [redacted] the same as the area [redacted] n. What the [redacted] Omar [redacted] Khorassan, as he knew it, was a very attractive country, and one had to go a very long way to see the gardens and to hear the nightingales to which Sir Mortimer Durand had referred. There was a great deal more of the disagreeables of a desert life than the delights of Persian gardens, birds and poetry in the country. In mediæval times, Khorassan included both Afganistan and Baluchistan and extended further still in the days of the Empire.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CENSURED.

Writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, "Politicus" suggests that one of the results of the Lloyd George era of reform is to denude our arsenals of the necessary reserves of guns and ammunition, and thus "for the sake of popularity the Liberal politicians are gambling with the security of the country." The writer, criticising the campaign for economy, thinks that this quality is called for at the Exchequer rather than at the Admiralty, and goes on to say:—The country is well able to bear the necessary increase in the naval expenditure, and a good deal more. According to the Statistical Abstract, our foreign trade has increased between 1905 and 1912 from £895,000,000 to £1,232,000,000, or by 27 per cent. During the same period the gross income subject to income tax has increased from £925,184,556 to £1,070,142,343, or by 16 per cent.; our steam shipping has increased from 9,064,816 tons net to 10,992,073, or by 21 per cent.; and railway gross receipts have grown from £96,930,705 to £110,499,654, or by 14 per cent. Our naval expenditure has apparently increased at the same ratio as our national wealth has increased, and it is, therefore, proportionately no greater than it was ten years ago. Taxation has increased during the last few years, not owing to the increased expenditure on the navy, but solely owing to the increased expenditure of £40,000,000 per annum, for which Mr. Lloyd George is chiefly responsible.

The nation spends about £150,000,000 per year on intoxicating drink and about £50,000,000 per year on betting and gambling. Yet the nation can according to Mr. Lloyd George, not afford to spend £50,000,000 per year on the navy. If Mr. Lloyd George wishes the nation to economise, he should endeavour to cut down the colossal national expenditure on drink, betting, and gambling and he should especially refrain from endeavouring to bring about the millennium by increasing national taxation at an unprecedented rate.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Wynch, I.C.S., has been granted six months' leave on private affairs after the present session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi.

PUBLIC SAFETY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A DRASTIC MEASURE INTRODUCED.

WIDE POWERS FOR THE POLICE.

QUESTIONS OF ARREST AND DEPORTATION.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28.

The Peace Preservation Bill, which has been introduced into the House of Assembly, gives the Government drastic powers to preserve order and public safety. It empowers the police to arrest without warrant persons suspected of treason or of inciting thereto; it protects workmen against intimidation; it penalizes breach of contract by employees in public utility services, and it authorises the deportation of persons convicted of sedition or incitement thereto, unless they are South African born.—Reuter.

THE DEPORTEES

LABOUR ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Labour Party held a great public welcome to the deportees at the London Opera House. Mr. A. Henderson, M. P., presided. On the rising of the curtain the deportees were accorded a hearty reception and afterwards "the Red Flag" was sung. a resolution was adopted greeting the deportees, denouncing the proceedings of the Union Government as an outrage on working class liberty and constitutional freedom, and promising to assist the deportees to return to South Africa free so that they "may continue their work for organised labour and that such tyranny may in future be rendered impossible."—Reuter.

MINE LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 28.

Giving evidence before the Dominions Commission, Mr. Smyth, Secretary to the Mines, said there were [illegible]

NATIONAL SERVICE.

THE PREMIER AND A DEPUTATION.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Mr. Asquith to-day received an important non-party deputation advocating national service. The deputation was headed by Lord Roberts and Sir Evelyn Wood, and included representatives of the Navy, the Territorials, the Church and the professions.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the fact that an important sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee was considering the whole question and had practically come to a unanimous decision which would show that the Navy was as capable as it had ever been to protect the country from invasion. He affirmed that the Territorials were a vast improvement on the Volunteers, but that they might require more encouragement in some respects. He considered, looking at the present condition of the Army and Navy, that the deputation's apprehensions were groundless. He did not favour compulsory service.—Reuter.

MEETING IN LONDON.

The Lord Mayor presided at the Guildhall on Feb. 9 at a meeting of the citizens of London called to assure the Government of the support of the commercial community in any measures that might be necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Admiralty for ensuring the supremacy of the Navy and the protection of the mercantile marine on the high seas.

The assembly was thoroughly representative of the great financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the City of London. It was, moreover, remarkable for its businesslike atmosphere, its earnestness, and complete unanimity, and, above all, for the brevity of its proceedings. After a short introductory speech by the Lord Major, the resolution was proposed by Lord Southwark (president of the London Chamber of Commerce), seconded by Sir Alexander Henderson, supported by Sir Frank Crisp, Sir F. Banbury, M.P., and the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, and carried with enthusiasm and unanimity. The main purpose of the meeting had been achieved in twenty-two minutes.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

The meeting was entirely free from party. There were supporters of the Government on the platform as well [illegible] that they might deem it necessary to incur on the Navy to ensure the safety of our shores and of our mercantile marine.

The necessity of maintaining the supremacy of the Navy was emphasized in the succeeding speeches, all of which were delivered in studiously moderate tones. Sir A. Henderson described expenditure on the Navy as the premium which the nation had to pay for insurance. It was a high premium, but having regard to the magnitude of the interests at stake, it must be forthcoming. Even now our trade routes were inadequately protected, and he warned his hearers that unless a strenuous effort were made, and made quickly, we might in the near future find ourselves handicapped in conducting the commerce on which our existence depended. Sir F. Banbury declared himself to be a sincere advocate of economy in national expenditure, but urged that there was no more foolish economy than refusing to provide necessary funds for the adequate defence of our shores. Mr. Mackenzie voiced the deep concern of the Dominions in the maintenance of the safety of the trade routes.

PERSIAN TROUBLE

FIGHT CONTINUED AT KAZERUN.

GENDARMES' BRAVE DEFENCE.

TEHERAN, Feb. 27.

The fighting at Kazerun continues. The gendarmes, who are officially stated to number 340, are reported to be bravely defending the barracks under the command of a Persian officer. Madame Ohlson is with them.

Besides Major Ohlson one native officer and three gendarmes were killed. Some others were wounded. The casualties of the enemy are not known.

Reinforcements from Shiraz are expected on Sunday morning. Further reinforcements are hurrying from Bushire. The gendarmes are reported to be in a strong position.—Reuter.

CHINESE EX-PREMIER'S DEATH.

SUSPECTED VICTIM OF POISONING.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 27.

The ex-Premier Chaopingchun, the right-hand man of Yuan-shih-kai was suddenly taken ill last night and died this afternoon. Poison is suspected.—Reuter.

IRRIGATION IN RUSSIA IN ASIA

HUGE AREA TO BE DEALT WITH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.

The Government has drawn up a Bill providing one million sterling for the irrigation of 236,520 acres in the Karabagh Steppe, Trans-Caucasia, including eighty-one thousand acres for cotton-growing.—Reuter.

THE MONEY MARKET.

REACTION IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A reaction has occurred in gilt-edged securities on an imminent issue of five millions sterling of the Canadian Government 4 per cent. loan at 99.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GRIEVANCES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 27.

Giving evidence before the Indian Commission to-day, the Town Clerk of Cape Town stated that it was not the avowed policy of the Council to refuse licences on the ground that the applicants were Indians. A considerable number of Indians were dealing in South African products which did not require a licence. He advocated the registering and licensing of such stores.

A Transvaal Indian complained of having personally to apply in Pretoria for a travelling permit. He urged that the magistrate should be entitled to issue permits. He also complained of difficulty as regards the holding of property, which could only be held through "white" nominees. He referred to the registering of children and pointed out that children sent to India to be educated were obliged to return and register at the age of sixteen. If they were late they were prohibited from re-entering the Union. He objected to the restrictions imposed on the bringing of wives of Indians into South Africa as an insult to their religion.

Another Transvaal Indian corroborated and objected to the manner in which Indians were treated on the railways.

Mr. Cousins, the Chief Immigration Officer, declared that it was unnecessary for Indians personally to apply for temporary permits which could be obtained by wire. The issue of permits by magistrates had proved unsatisfactory in Natal.—Reuter.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

At the High Court sessions to-day, before Mr. Justice Stephen, the case in which Nirmal Kanto Roy is charged with the murder of Inspector Ghose and a boy named Ananta Teli was again adjourned.

Police Superintendent James Walker deposed that he took charge of the revolver on the night of the 19th and found its chambers in the following order:—exploded, loaded [illegible] used by [illegible] police officers. The police revolvers had no distinctive marks.

FLYING IN INDIA.

CENTRAL SCHOOL AT SITAPUR.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

In connection with the Central Flying School at Sitapur the following details are published.

The establishment is now complete with the exception of one officer, who has been appointed, but who is still on deputation in England, and a certain number of the Indian personnel who are shortly to be taken on the strength.

The following buildings to meet special requirements are in process of erection or adaptation:—Aeroplane shed, machine shop, store garage and petrol store. The aeroplane shed is expected to be completed early in March. The machine shop is an adaptation of a single-storey barrack building and when completed will fulfil all requirements.

In addition to the four sanctioned aeroplanes the Maharaja of Rewah has generously presented an aeroplane to the school. This is of the Royal Aircraft factory design biplane, known as B. E. 2 A. It is engined with a 70 H.-P. Renault air-cooled motor, capable of a speed of 72 miles per hour. The other machines consist of two B. E. 8 S. 80 H.-P., Gnome and two Maurice Farman biplanes (70 H.-P. Renault). Of these the B. E. 2 A and one Maurice Farman arrived in Sitapur on Feb. 20 and are now in course of erection. A Maurice Farman has left London and the delivery in England of two B. E. 8 S. is expected immediately.

The school possesses a portable hangar which will remain erected on the aerodrome until the permanent sheds are ready for occupation. This hangar will then become available for housing machines on arrival at destination on the completion of cross-country flight.

The aerodrome at Sitapur is in area roughly of 400 acres, the shape of which it is hoped to improve greatly in subsequent years. The first flights were made on February 24 when the Rewah aeroplane was used and each officer flew in turn for a short time.

BOY SCOUTS.

SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION AT RAICHUR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RAICHUR, Feb. 28.

The Boy Scouts of the Hyderabad Command assembled at Raichur for a rally yesterday. At Raichur the [illegible] turned out and the [illegible] and Girl [illegible] under the [illegible] hailed as The [illegible] and all present the [illegible] the Raichur police [illegible] played the National Anthem. The combined Scouts' bugle and police bands then headed the procession to the billets, the boys having loaded their luggage on their own trek-carts which they pulled.

In the evening a successful fancy sale was held at the Railway Institute which almost paid the expenses of the demonstration. After the flag parade and prayers and dinner a concert was held, the hall being crowded. The feature of the programme was the remarkably fine performance of Swedish drill by a troop of girls and boys, trained by Miss Anthony, a schoolmistress of Raichur.

Reveille was sounded at 5 this morning and the Brigade trekked to the ancient ruins of Raichur Fort and kept in signalling communication with headquarters. Lectures were given on the battles of Raichur and practical first aid by District Scoutmaster Cameron and Dr. Deane respectively.

This afternoon, after the general inspection, the boys will play the Raichur police at hockey and will be entertained by the Raichur public at dinner.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

CAWNPUR CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

APPRECIATION OF THE G. I. P.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPUR, Feb. 28.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held this morning, the Hon. Mr. H. Ledgard, President of the Chamber, being in the chair.

Mr. Ledgard delivered a lengthy address and referred first to the prevailing scarcity. He said Government had had recourse in good time to every measure of famine policy that experience and foresight could suggest. The relief afforded by Government, he added, could scarcely go beyond the provision of the barest necessities of life, and consequently there remained ample scope for private charity to supplement Government aid and to second the efforts of Government officials.

Referring to railways Mr. Ledgard said that last year he had severely to criticise the admistration of the G. I. P. Railway; but this year what he had to say was appreciative and he referred to some recent activities of that line.

Regarding the East Indian Railway, the speaker referred to the long talked of project of doubling the main line between Allahabad and Delhi, which was of the greatest importance. If, Mr. Ledgard added, the project in question was within the range of immediate probability, the members of the Chamber could congratulate the Company on its solicitude for their needs, and themselves on the prospect of their early satisfaction. If the carrying out of their programme of improved facilities and increase in rolling stock was limited in the next few years, the limitation would be due to the funds made available by Government. Government would have expended this year on railways the full £12 million sterling laid down by the Inchcape Commission as the standard annual grant. If, in the first year, the full sum had been expended, and there were to be many years of short expenditure to make up for the attainment of the standard this year, it would lead one to demand further grants to compensate for the past.

Referring to the proposed extension of the metre-gauge system of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway from Soron to Agra, via Etah, the speaker said the scheme would inevitably meet with opposition from supporters of the broad gauge system. In view of the serious block on the broad gauge system in 1912 the speaker thought that the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway should be permitted to carry the products of the upper portion of the province on their own metals to the great trade marts of Delhi and Agra.

THE BANK FAILURES.

On [illegible] failures, [illegible] subject of the recent bank [illegible] as a Chamber, [illegible] come altogether as a surpri[illegible] Chamber had urged speci[illegible] legislation in 1910, whe[illegible] Indian Companies Act was [illegible] cussed. He continued:

"A blow has been dealt at [illegible] enterprise which we wish co[illegible] been avoided. I, for one, re[illegible] potential value of these banks, [illegible] managed. They enter small an[illegible] frequented places, hitherto not explored by the larger banks, and educate the people in habits of thrift by tempting money from their hoards. To us business firms they have proved a convenience in the collection of drafts from the small trader. He, in turn, has benefited through being brought into direct touch with manufacturers. The withdrawal of these facilities through the recent failures must to some extent be responsible for the recent poorer off-take of the various manufactures in which we are severally interested."

COTTON GROWING.

Referring to problems connected with cotton-growing, Mr. Ledgard said that another Deputy Director of Agriculture was required for Bundelkhand which possessed great possibilities in the way of cotton-growing, and which at one time grew a very much larger area than at present. Bundelkhand problems connected with sugar and wool industry were also discussed.

In regard to the Agricultural Department Mr. Ledgard urged upon Government the advisibility of spending more money on agricultural research and demonstration farms. He that said the type of students for the textile class at Roorkee College should not be Indian mistries, but lads of the domiciled class and Anglo-Indian community. In response to the request of Government asking for assistance in finding students in time for the opening of the class in October last, steps were taken to recruit lads from the European schools in the province, but there was a singular lack of response. Ultimately, some ten students were found. The members of the Chamber interested in cotton manufacturing have promised employment for eight of these boys.

The election of the committee for 1914 was then announced.

THE WEEK.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

A party of fifty-three Salvation Army officers will arrive in Bombay shortly from England. They are mostly Scandinavians, Danes and Swiss, and it is understood that after they have spent ten or twelve days in Bombay, they will be drafted up-country for work in connection with industrial and criminal tribe settlements. This work, in which the Salvation Army are specialising just now, makes repeated demands for European helpers; and in a few days Bombay people will be able to hear a good deal about it, as Commissioner Booth-Tucker is to address a series of special meetings in the city.

The officers who are now *en route* are already trained in the methods employ- by the Salvation Army and belong to both the sexes, so that the women's side of things is not to be neglected. Notwithstanding that a considerable number of the large batch of workers who came out last year have been handed over to this branch of the Army's work, there are still a number of vacancies to be filled.

It was unfortunate that the newspaper reporters who "covered" the annual dinner of the Trades Association were unable to secure space in which to set out all the speeches delivered on that occasion. That delivered by the Commissioner of Police was specially humorous, and he told one story that certainly deserves to be placed on record. "A lady once asked me," he said, "which are the most troublesome festivals in Bombay?" To the layman the question would present few difficulties. Mr. Edwardes' view was that the Mohurrum, the Id and St. Andrew's Day were the most to be feared from the point of view of the policeman. It would have been interesting if the Commissioner had explained whether he had in view the policeman on, or the policeman off, duty.

A great deal of talk is sometimes indulged in by those who love Bombay and those who believe that the city is the hub of the universe. So it is for some of us, who for all time, will retain grateful recollections, even if they are not unmixed, of happy days. But strangers who pass through our gates for the first time could be pardoned if, just now, they raised doubts regarding the sanity of that view. Road-menders and breakers are at work in many directions, and a good deal of trouble and inconvenience is caused to those who have to use the roads. Some of this, undoubtedly, is unavoidable; but in certain cases it would certainly appear that longer time is being taken in repairs than is desirable, with the result that complaints are rife. It would be unfair to the authorities to reiterate unnecessary complaints, for, after all, the roads must be be[illegible] up" sometimes; but, obviously, work of this description should be treated as urgent and special attention be paid so as to reduce the inconvenience suffered by the public to a minimum. And it is to this side of the question that attention is invited.

[illegible] who read the report of t[illegible] [illegible]nate Sir Alfred[illegible] Wednesday must have [illegible]ed by his proposal that a [illegible] Tropical Medicine should be [illegible]ed in Bombay. Such an in[illegible]on is being established in Calcutta [illegible]r the best and most promising [illegible]pices, and considering the great cost [illegible]f such an undertaking, and other considerations, it would not be a very reasonable idea to establish another, or to attempt to do so, in Bombay. It is possible to argue that research work should be carried on whenever and wherever it is possible; but in regard to such a great proposition as tropical disease it is advisable that research work should be centralised.

A point in connection with the Western India Tennis Championship competition which is now proceeding in Bombay, that seems to have escaped general notice, is that Boyes, who has not taken part in the tournament for some years, is suffering from a damaged knee and is unable to stay out anything like a sharp encounter. It is obvious to spectators that he is a distinctly good player, but does not appear to be able to last more than two sets. A feature of the play so far has been the form displayed by the young Japanese, Yamamasu. He is very egile and has [illegible] powerful and accurate [illegible] It is not too much to say that he delighted all classes by his sprightly performance on Friday afternoon, and, had he the advantage of a better partner, would probably have been seen again in the men's doubles event.

The policy of throwing the competition open to all comers has been so abundantly justified that one wonders why it was not adopted before 1912. Last year, when the change came into operation, the advantage of broadening the tournament at once became apparent, and this is being confirmed in the strongest manner. Previously, the only open Tennis Competition was the Yonder, but this somehow never succeeded in attracting the best entries. The first year the Western India was thrown open the enlarged scope was at once availed of and a player came from Bangalore, and this year another has come from Sholapore. Under the old order entries were restricted to the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas, and now that the tournament has been really made an open affair, we have been able to realise that Bombay possesses some great players outside the ranks of those who were once regarded as the stars. So we are, at least, that much to the good.

REPORT ON THE VISIT TO INDIA TO BE PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Field asked the result of the visit to India of the Foot and Mouth Disease Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Runciman replied that the preparation of the report had been unavoidably delayed by the long illness of Sir Stewart Stockman, but the report would be issued shortly.—Reuter.

THE EPIRUS.

A GROWING MOVEMENT FOR AUTONOMY.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Reuter learns that Turkey has again proposed to Greece the exchange of other islands for Chios and Mytilene. Greece replied that she could not depart from the course marked out by the Powers. Anyhow, Greece in no circumstances would allow Chios or Mytilene to revert to Turkey.

M. Venezelos is taking the strongest action to suppress the growing autonomous movement in the Epirus. He has cashiered the officer leading the movement although he belongs to a highly influential family. He has also ordered the arrest of the president of the autonomous government.—Reuter.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

AMERICAN DEMAND FOR PUNISHMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, has announced that a demand for the punishment of those responsible for the killing of the American, Vergara, has been sent to the Government of Mexico.—Reuter.

THE ARNOLD APPEAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the Arnold appeal case Sir H. Richards quoted a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma to Mr. Arnold saying that the executive could not reopen the case except by application to the Chief Court. The letter, he said, was a most potent factor against Mr. Arnold, for he published the libel a month later, notwithstanding the course pointed out to him.

The court reserved judgment.—Reuter.

LOAN FOR MOROCCO.

PARIS, Feb. 27.

The Senate has approved the Morocco Protectorate loan of 170,250,000 francs.—Reuter.

M. BRIAND'S ATTACK ON M. CAILLAUX.

PARIS, Feb. 27.

The debate in the Chamber on the Government's income-tax proposals was characterised by a strong attack on the part of M. Briand against the general policy of M. Caillaux. The debate resulted in the adoption by 329 votes to 214 of a resolution approving the Government's fiscal reform policy, notably the relief of the land from taxation. It is now expected that the Ministry will last until the general elections.—Reuter.

THE TIBETAN FRONTIER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KALIMPONG, Feb. 28.

The Jalap Pass leading from India into Tibet has been blocked by snow since the 17th instant. A convoy of mules carrying rations for the Indian troops at Yatung and Gyangtse is held up at Kuback, fifteen miles from the Pass. The mails are being carried through with difficulty.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 27.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Charles Armstrong resigns his seat of Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. J. Hoare resigns the Civil Service. Mr. J. E. White, formerly of Ahmednagar is exempted from the operations of the Arms Act. Captain Montefoire, 110th Infantry and Lieuts. Coote and Falkland, 13th Rajputs and 107th Pioneers respectively are employed in the Assam Military Police.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Brooke, 18th Lancers, is placed on special duty as Commandant, Turco-Persian Frontier Commission. Lieut. Smart, 53rd Sikhs, is employed in the Frontier Militia. Mr. R. E. Holland officiates as Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. H. Loy, C. S., officiates as Director of General Commercial Intelligence. Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C. S., reverts to Madras.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col. Jennings is granted the temporary rank of Colonel. Lieut.-Col. Cole is promoted Colonel. Col. R. W. S. Lyons, I.M.S., is promoted Surgeon-General vice Surgeon-General Stevenson retired.

A DONATION.

It is notified in the current issue of the *Gazette of India* that the Begum of Bhopal has given a donation of Rs. 4 lakhs to be vested under the Charitable Endowment Act for the promotion and encouragement of three girls' schools in Bhopal. The Board of Governors will consist of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the Political Agent in Bhopal and the Ruler of Bhopal State.

"THE PEOPLE'S ARMY."

FOUR ARRESTS MADE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In connection with the drilling of the so-called People's Army, organised by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in the East End, four arrests were made yesterday evening. Miss Ethel Smyth, well-known composer, was one of those taken into custody.—Reuter.

NORTH AUSTRALIA.

A MINING AND STOCK COUNTRY.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 28.

The majority report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the resources of the Northern Territory regards the territory as primarily a mining and stock country. It says that it contains enormous metalliferous areas and recommends the construction of railways costing 7½ millions sterling.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLITANA.

BENGHAZI, Feb. 28.

A battalion of Erythrean troops, advancing yesterday towards Sidi Ibrahim routed 600 insurgents. The latter left 179 dead on the field. One Italian officer and twenty Askaris were killed, and several were wounded.—Reuter.

MR. BOWSKILL'S ARREST.

LISBON, Feb. 27.

The Minister of the Colonies has telegraphed to the Governor of Angola urgently asking for information regarding the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Bowskill.—Reuter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 28.

Captain Archbold, R. E., is transferred from the Meerut to the Peshawar division Military Works.

Captain Macfelland, Mountain Artillery, Quetta, is posted to No. 8 Mountain Battery, and Captain Murray is posted to 82nd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain Stace, R. E., has been selected to officiate as Deputy Mint Master at Bombay.

Captain Lumley Smith, 21st Lancers, is appointed to the adjutancy of the Herts Yeomanry.

Captain A. Mitchell, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, has been selected for the adjutancy of the Madras Artillery Volunteers.

Captain Gardner, Seaforth Highlanders, has been selected as Adjutant of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers.

It has been decided that the commandants of Indian Cavalry Regiments appointed before 9th November, 1913, shall have the option of vacating the command of their regiments at the age of fifty years with the benefits admissible under Army Regulations of India volume one, para 163-(a), of residing in or out of India till the age for compulsory retirement.

The following second-lieutenants of the unattached list have been admitted to the Indian Army and posted to the regiments noted against their names:—W. B. G. Batten, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles; G. H. Atkinson, 45th Sikhs; B. Fitz H. Randall, 3rd Horse; F. H. C. Armstrong, 67th Punjabis; C. G. Borrowman, 96th Infantry; R. H. Stable, 122nd Infantry; R. M. M. Lockhart, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force); V. Cambier, 30th Lancers; J. H. L. Walcott, 2-2nd Gurkha Rifles; A. F. G. Forbes, 18th Lancers; G. Leunox, 37th Dogras; E. J. C. Ashmore, 1-10th Gurkha Rifles; R. J. N. Norris, 7th Rajputs; H. C. S. Minchin, 52nd Sikhs; L. A. Stuart, 123rd Rifles; I. E. R. Weir, 127th Infantry; A. G. Hunter, 32nd Lancers; F. E. Lemarchand, 2nd Battalion, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles; R. D. Smith, 33rd Punjabis; D. A. G. Dallas, 36th Horse; G. U. G. Robinson, 88th Carnatic Infantry; A. C. Pegg, 93rd Infantry; C. H. D. Passy, 24th Punjabis; G. Uloth, 28th Cavalry; I. J. Hughes, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles; F. W. Messervy, 9th Horse; G. F. Baines, 33rd Cavalry; I. F. G. Hall, 25th Cavalry; E. K. Bird, 29th Punjabis; V. W. K. Mackinnon, 5th Infantry; C. E. Stuart Prince, 59th Rifles; B. J. P. Mawdsley, 17th Cavalry; A. J. Tisdall, 74th Punjabis; G. B. Harvey, 5th Cavalry; E. W. D. Vaughan, 2nd Lancers; G. D. Payne, 98th Infantry and B. W. Browning, 9th Infantry.

SOMALILAND CAMEL CORPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

The camels required to raise the strength of the Somaliland Camel Corps from 450 to 500 (its new strength, as notified by Mr Harcourt in the House of Commons on the 25th instant), will leave from Karachi on March 6.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

STRENGTH OF THE CALCUTTA OPPOSITION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce publish the names of 170 Europeans representing ninety Calcutta firms who attended the meeting yesterday at which the resolution regarding Delhi was passed.

THE NEW CANTONMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

The building of the barracks for the Indian infantry battalion at the new cantonment in Imperial Delhi is steadily progressing. The old unhealthy lines in Daryaganj inside the walled city will be abandoned.

STUDENTS' STRIKE ENDED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

The Lahore Medical College students' strike is now over, the bulk of the students on strike having applied for re-admission by midday to-day.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The list of engagements for the week ended on March 7 is:—

To-morrow His Excellency will inspect the Port Trust Works at 8 a.m., proceeding via Byculla Bridge and Victoria Cross-road. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will visit the Seva Sadan at 12-15 p.m.

On Tuesday, March 3rd Their Excellencies will attend Mrs. Pattani's Garden Party at 5-45 p.m.

On Wednesday, March 4th. Their Excellencies visit the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill at 12-15 p.m. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will attend Mrs. Peirse's purdah tea party at 5 p.m.

On Thursday, March 5th, His Excellency will receive an official visit from H. H. the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla at 11-15 a.m. at Government House and will return the visit at noon. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will visit the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage at 5-15 p. m.

On Saturday, March 7th, His Excellency will attend the Elphinstonian Society's Dinner at 8 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PIER AND WATER-WORKS AT URAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Bunder of Mora Uran in Kolaba district is half an hour's sea voyage from Bombay. It is a matter of regret that a healthy suburb near Bombay, from which the Government derives a substantial revenue has been sadly neglected. During the first and second years of the plague Uran accommodated no less than eight to ten thousand people. For years Uran has been crying for a pier sui able to its wants and water-works.

The progress of Uran has been hampered by the difficulties of landing passengers from the steamer, especially at low tide, and by the want of drinking water from March till the arrival of the monsoon, It is undisputed that the residents in the district use sea water for all domestic purposes, save drinking.—Yours etc.,

B. H. DHAROOWALLA.

BUNERWAL EXPEDITION

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

Reports from Peshawar show that while the troops had no serious fighting in the recent counter raid into Buner, their powers of endurance were put to the test. Rain in the night while they rested at Rustam, before making their dash across the Malandri Pass, added to their discomfort as all were in light marching order.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required; since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

CREDIT BANK CASES.

ALLEGED DEALS IN SHARES OF THE BANK.

NAINSEY KHAIRAZ'S EVIDENCE.

The two cases in connection with the Credit Bank, in which Inspector Morris charges Jaffer Joosub and R. N. Mistry with criminal breach of trust, were again taken up before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

The first case referred to was that in which Jaffer and Mistry are jointly charged with preparing a false balance-sheet of the Credit Bank for the year ending December 31, 1910.

The first witness examined yesterday was Mahomadbhoy Nainsey Khairaz. In reply to Mr. Nicholson, witness said he became broker of the Credit Bank in August or September, 1910, and did hundi business generally. Purshottam Narain was his partner. He was then earning about Rs. 250 a month. He had no other source of income. There were decrees against him at that time and Jaffer knew it. There was an attachment order against him for one of the decrees, and he borrowed some money from Jaffer and made part payment of the decree and the remaining amount he paid by instalments. He applied for 19,500 shares as he was requested to do so by Jaffer, and as he was told he would get brokerage for any shares he sold out of the shares allotted to him. He was not able at that time to purchase even fifty shares. Jaffer did not ask him whether he was able to purchase any shares. Jaffer told him to sell whatever shares he could and said the remaining shares he would dispose of himself. Witness remembered having signed two promissory notes in connection with the shares, but he did not remember for how much they were. The application money was paid by executing a note for Rs. 39,000 in favour of the bank. This note was signed by his son and one Ibrahim Tyebji Veygree. Witness had executed a note for Rs. 1,50,000 with his son in connection with the shares. He did not know what was done with the note, he did not receive any money for it.

HOW WE SIGNED.

He signed the note because he was a broker of the bank and he believed Jaffer would not do any harm to him. Witness had nothing to do with the with shares or the notes and they remained Jaffer. Witness knew that Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs. 7 lakhs were due from him on these shares. He had signed a cheque for Rs. 5,000 on January 4, and another for Rs. 25,000 the next day, but he did not receive any money for them. He had signed a number of promissory notes, but he did not remember what they were for. He used to sign blank notes and hand them over to his sons, and he did not know what was done with them. He had an account with the Credit Bank, but the pass-book was kept in the bank. He did not know what amount stood to his credit. He signed cheque[illegible] asked h[illegible]

[illegible] Credit Bank to discount hundies. This was made over and after it had been rem[illegible]ined with Jaffer. He remember whether the contract ed with the bank or with Jaffer p[illegible] ally. The contract was for the p[illegible] chase of the hundies of the bank to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 6 lakhs at particular rate of interest. He could not remember what the rate was, but he thought it was five or six per cent. He did business in these hundies, but afterwards the manager said that the rate of interest did not pay him and the business was therefore discontinued.

The hearing of the case was adjourned to the 3rd instant.

THE HIGH COURT.

REMARKABLE DACOITY IN BELGAUM.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah disposed of an appeal preferred by Fakira Balodi and and four others who were charged with committing dacoity accompanied by murder.

The facts of the case are that the appellants, some watchmen who were in charge of the Commissariat grass in the Belgaum district. In the course of the fight that ensued one of the watchmen, named Adya, had his arm severed at the elbow, and he bled to death. The accused then ran away carrying off some clothes belonging to the watchmen. They were then arrested by the police and charged under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code with committing dacoity accompanied by murder.

Mr. Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, then tried the case with the assistance of a jury.

The accused were unanimously found guilty of robbery with violence.

In sentencing the accused the judge observed that the first two accused were ringleaders, while the rest were mere boys who accompanied the ringleaders in their marauding expeditions, and played a subordinate part. The crime was committed for the sake of a few articles of trifling value. Sharpedged weapons were used, and a man was actually killed. The judge was of opinion that the safety of the agriculturists who were engaged in watching their crops in isolated places demanded that a really deterrent punishment should be passed on the accused. He, therefore, convicted and sentenced the ringleaders, the first two accused, to transportation for life, and taking into consideration the youth of the others, he sentenced them to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. Hence the appeal.

Their lordships, after a perusal of the proceedings, dismissed the appeal.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Dramatic Company, who open at the Royal Opera House next Thursday evening, is a versatile one, for, opening with that well-known drama "Nobody's Daughter," they will continue the season on Friday with "Don" and on Saturday "Those Terrible Twins" will be certain to provoke much laughter. Drama and comedy will be just as freely mixed in the plays which will be given next week.

JONATHAN DUNCAN.

MONUMENT IN BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

The Bombay Cathedral *Parish Magazine* has the following interesting note on the monument to Jonathan Duncan which is in the Cathedral.

The monument itself, says the writer, is a pleasing specimen of the sculptor Bacon's art, notwithstanding the particularly chub-by British infant that disports itself below. From what sculptural horrors the aesthetic perceptions of the Trustees of a former generation have spared us, the reader may judge for himself by climbing to a chamber in the steeple, where there is a collection of monumental monstrosities, removed from the main building. One a draped figure of a female with "her mouth half open and her finger up" like Rogers' "Ginevra," remains with the writer a thing of dread for ever.

DUNCAN'S CAREER.

Jonathan Duncan was nominated to the East India Company's service when little more than sixteen years of age. Elphinstone was no older when he came to rule his Aryan brother. Metcalf at nineteen was concluding treaties with astute Indian rulers. Perhaps none of these could satisfy the Civil Service Commission examiners of to-day. Of the soundness of their [illegible] and mind there was little doubt; their recreations showed the men. Classics and pig-sticking, philosophy and tiger shooting, historical research and bear hunting, these it must be allowed saved them from many ills to which the flesh is heir. They lived in India for thirty years and more at a stretch, before Lucas Malet discovered Matheran and Malcolm Mahableshwar, before the P. and O. brought England within a fortnight of the East. But, perhaps, it is easier to settle a turbulent country than to rule it after—to build an Empire than to keep it steady.

After serving in various subordinate capacities, Duncan was selected, because of his uprightness, to fill the important office of Resident at Benares. This was the situation in which most scandals had been caused by the rapacity and shameless desire for gain by the Company's European officers. The contemporary humorist and satirist tells us that many berry trees grew vigorously in the land, but that the Bri Berry plant flourished above all others. Duncan put down these scandals with a heavy hand, and thus made himself hated by his countrymen. Here it was that he commenced his merciful task of the suppression of infanticide. Nor did he rest until he had cleared both that province and Kathiawar of the stigma of the blood of the innocents. Hence the chubby British looking infant on his monument.

GOVERNOR FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

In 1795, entirely without solicitation from himself or his friends, he was appointed Governor of Bombay. He held this post for sixteen [illegible] history of the [illegible]dias. Wellesley's were causing alarm and [illegible]uncan perhaps foreaw [illegible]ular policy by Dalhousie [illegible]a. The alarm in the Mah[illegible]ry he allayed by recognising the pettiest chieftain, who [illegible]o the smallest tribute from [illegible]t village, as a sovereign [illegible]ears after his death, in the [illegible]days of the mutiny, his wisdom [illegible]d forbearance saved the Mahratt [illegible]country. Duncan died in Bombay in 1811.

AN UNWORTHY MEMORIAL.

Bombay has a method of her own in recognising the services of those who have done the most to make her what she has become. Aungier, that great Governor and honourable man, lies we know not where; Duncan's name is sullied by a road overflowing with drinking dens and worse, and Cobbe, to whom Englishmen in India owe the oldest building raised by their people in this country, and we our Cathedral, is commemorated neither in stone nor brass in the fane that he erected. *Discepati*—"learn to suffer"—was Duncan's motto, and men such as these be sure, would have found the neglect of their countrymen the least of the burdens they had to suffer.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

SHORT STAY IN BOMBAY.

Returning from the inspection of his tea estates in Ceylon, Sir Thomas Lipton arrived in Bombay on Friday *en route* for England whence he sailed yesterday afternoon, by the mail steamer Maloja.

Speaking to an interviewer of his new yacht, Shamrock V, he said no one would expect him to divulge the details of construction of a yacht which was shortly to compete in an international race. The reports of the construction published at Home by some specialists were inaccurate. But one thing he was most confident of this time, and that was of lifting the coveted Cup and bringing it from America, where he thought it had remained quite long enough.

STRANGE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A breach of promise of marriage case tried by the Chief Justice (Sir W. H. Hyndman Jone) in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, came to an abrupt termination early on the 11th uit. The case was interesting mainly from the fact that the broken-hearted plaintiff was a European, Gus av Siemers, who assessed the value of his injury at $20,000, while the defendant was a Malay, Mrs. Ayesha Cluni-Ross, widow of the late Governor of the Cocos and Keeling Islands, who has an income of £1,000 a year from her deceased husband's estate.

Mrs. Clunies Ross denied ever having promised to marry the plaintiff. At the close of her examination and cross-examination, his lordship intimated that he did not wish to hear further evidence for the defence as he was satisfied that defendant had never promised to marry plaintiff. Plaintiff's story that Mrs. Ross proposed to him at the Van Wijk Hotel was improbable and was not supported by the clerk Nonis. The latter's evidence, if anything, corroborated defendant's story that Siemers proposed to her and she said she would give her answer on her return from England. The defendant's letters contained no promise or mention of one. His lordship gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

A RADIUM MOTOR.

POSSIBILITIES OF RADIUM AS MOTIVE POWER.

The demand for a type of motive power for ships, vehicles and aircraft which can be generated by machinery working in a circumscribed space, and which does not require large stores of fuel to be carried, and a numerous staff of engine-hands, stokers, etc., has led, writes Major H. Bannerman in the *Scientific American*, to the invention of oil engines and internal combustion motors in recent times. This demand seems likely to be redoubled in future, while at the same time the ever-increasing consumption of coal and the products of petroleum points to the ultimate, though not perhaps imminent exhaustion of our terrestrial supply. Under these circumstances it is natural that students of matter and the general properties of matter as affected by energy or force should be called in to co-operate with the engineer and the chemist in order that fresh sources of energy may be tapped and the powers of nature persuaded to work in harness for the benefit of posterity.

It may be that radium, that rare element whose properties are being slowly revealed to the wondering comprehension of the present generation, may prove to be a source of that motive power which is so urgently sought for, and in a lecture at the Cancer Hospital in London, on December 10 last, Mr. C. E. S. Phillips (F. R. S., Edin.), who is honorary physicist to the Electrical and Radio-therapeutic Department of that beneficent institution, foreshadowed ideas in this connection which may bear fruit in time to come. He pointed out that radium in solution always decomposes water in which it is placed, giving rise to an explosive mixture of gases—oxygen and hydrogen; and he proceeded to illustrate the working possibilities of such a mixture with a small apparatus of primitive nature for the benefit of his audience. Owing to the scarcity of radium, he used on this occasion other means of producing the required explosive mixture, but the audience understood that it could have been produced by the action of radium as indicated. The apparatus consisted of a flywheel in the shape of a small paper windmill with the sails going round horizontally, instead of vertically. Close to this stood a glass tube shaped like the letter Y with a short length of electric wire inserted in each of the upper arms of the letter. This represented the combustion chamber of the embryo motor of the future. Fastened to the lower end of the Y tube was another tube running to a glass bottle containing the explosive mixture of oxygen and hydrogen referred to above and supposed to have been pro[illegible] decomposition solution at the [illegible] which through [illegible] be combustion ch[illegible] on an electric current, produced in the upper arms of the Y. The sparks caused a continuous series of miniature explosions of the gas mixture, and the puffs of wind which resulted therefrom acted on the arms of the paper windmill and blew it round. It was a pretty experiment and may have more behind it. If the decomposition of water is all that is required to furnish gas for a new form of explosion motor, it seems hardly necessary to use radium solution for the purpose; there are other and cheaper methods of attaining the same end, and it is well not to count upon a supply of a commodity which is certainly unattainable at present. The enormous cost of even a minute quantity of radium at the present moment places it quite outside the pale of practical mechanics, and this is not surprising when one considers that it took M. and Madame Curie two years to produce one gramme of chloride of radium, and that they "worked over" eight tons of pitchblende in the process.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

An engagement is announced between Frederick G. Quarry, eldest son of Mr. F. W. Quarry and Mrs. Quarry, Goruckpore Tea Estate, Debra Dun, and Jeanie Eileen, younger daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Hume, G.C.B., and Lady Hume, Mokhumpore, Debra Dun, India.

A marriage has been arranged between Daniel Amyand, youngest son of Mr. Alfred Hinubet Haggard, late Indian Civil Service, and of Mrs. Alfred Haggard, of Bedford, and Phoebe, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. John George Haggard, R. N., and of his Majesty's Consular Service, and of Mrs. John Haggard, of 44, Paulton's Square, Chelsea, and Days Watering, Ditchingham, Norfolk.

The marriage arranged between Charles Bethune Horsbrugh, second son of the late Capt. C. B. Horsbrugh, Central India Horse, and Mrs. Horsbrugh, 11, Pembroke Square, Kensington, and Marion Rose, youngest daughter of the late Sir John McQueen, G.C.B., and Lady McQueen, 117, Lansdowne Place, Hove, will take place early in March quietly in London, prior to their departure for Canada.

An engagement is announced between Alan, eldest son of Mr. C. W. Cobboff, Hill House, Saltwood, Kent, and formerly of Highfield, Uppingham, and Lilie, younger daughter of the late Capt. John Henry Baldwin, Bengal Staff Corps, of Tynwald, Hythe, Kent.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND A CIRCUS RIDER.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria attended the performance at Olympia, London, on Saturday afternoon in mail week of the circus there at which a beautiful horse was presented to Mlle. Schreiber, the accomplished lady rider, whose favourite white horse died mysteriously some time ago. Lord Lonsdale, who was mainly responsible for the fund raised for the purpose, received the visitors at the entrance, and subsequently publicly presented the animal to its new owner in the ring. Mlle Schreiber was afterwards received by Queen Alexandra, and presented her with a magnificent basket of pink carnations and a bouquet of the same flowers, both tied with the Danish colours, to Princess Victoria. Queen Alexandra expressed her great pleasure at witnessing the performance, and said she was particularly glad to have assisted in any way the unfortunate young circus rider who had lost her principal means of livelihood.

ANGLICAN THEOLOGY.

ALLEGED DENIAL OF FAITH BY MINISTERS.

LONDON PRIESTS' MEMORIAL.

The following memorial to the Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury is being largely signed by the clergy of the diocese of London on the invitation of Prebendaries Cardwell, Ingram, Pennefather, Perry, and Reynolds, and the Revs. Lord Victor Seymour, the Hon. A. Hanbury-Tracy, H. V. S. Eck, Francis Boyd, R. E. Giraud, H. Mosley, F. N. Thicknesse, and C. L. Ridgway:—

We, the undersigned priests in the diocese of London, desire to approach our Fathers in God and pray them to receive from us this expression of our grave anxiety at the present time.

First, in consequence of the unchecked denial of certain fundamental truths of the faith by some who hold office in the Church; and

Secondly, in consequence of the widespread tendency to approach the problem of reunion among Christians in a way that is clearly inconsistent with the belief that Episcopal ordination is essential to a valid ministry of the Word and Sacrament.

For the sake, therefore, of ourselves and of our people we are driven to ask our spiritual fathers:

First, to repudiate the claims of some clergy to reject the miracles of our Lord's birth of a Virgin and the actual Resurrection of His Body from the Tomb, because we believe that these truths lie at the very centre of our faith and that the statements of the Bible and the creeds with regard to them are perfectly plain and unambiguous.

And, secondly, to make it plain that in accordance with the teaching of the Church in all ages the Church of England has always taught and must continue to teach the necessity of Episcopal ordination as a condition of exercising the ministry of the Word and Sacraments.

We desire to express our unwavering belief that the Church of England is a true part of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, and, whilst recognizing the fact that freedom must be allowed within well-defined limits, we humbly ask to be reassured as to the principles to which we have referred being convinced that on this basis alone the Church of England can make the most of its opportunity and best fulfil its mission.

DR. AKED'S UNORTHODOXY.

Dr. Charles F. Aked, the English Baptist minister, who for the last two years has occupied the pulpit of a Presbyterian church at San Francisco, announces that he will probably resign [illegible] given by Dr. A[illegible] qualified him from [illegible] representative [illegible] the Evangelical Churches of San Francisco."

MR. T. HARDY'S WEDDING.

A QUIET CEREMONY AT ENFIELD.

Mr. Thomas Hardy was married on Feb. 10 at St. Andrew's Church, Enfield, to Miss Florence Dugdale, second daughter of Mr. Edward Dugdale, of Riverfront, Enfield.

It was the wish of Mr. Hardy and of the bride's parents that the ceremony should be of the quietest possible character, and with this end in view the wedding took place at 8 o'clock in the morning. There were no guests, and in addition to the officiating clergyman, the Rev. R. Howel-Brown, only near relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present in the church. Mr. Hardy was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Henry Hardy, and Miss Dugdale was attended by her father and her younger sister, Miss Marjorie Dugdale. The party afterwards returned to the house in Riverfront, and shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Hardy left for the West of England, arriving at Max Gate, Mr. Hardy's house in Dorchester, in the evening.

The bride, whose father, a Wessex man and an old friend of Mr. Hardy, has been headmaster at St. Andrew's Schools, Enfield, for many years, has published several volumes, chiefly books for children, and has also contributed to newspapers and magazines. Among her books are "Tim's Sister," published seven years ago by the S. P. C. K., and recently such volumes as "Baby Birds" and "Baby Beasts," published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. For some years she was Mr. Hardy's secretary.

Mr. Hardy, who is in his 74th year, was first married, in 1874, to Miss Gifford, daughter of Mr. J. A. Gifford, and niece of Archdeacon Gifford. She died in November, 1912.

GUARD OF HONOUR OF NURSES.

A novel guard of honour attended Miss Eleanor Heatly, at St. Clement's Church, Fulham, when she was married to Mr. Mark Noble Perham. Miss Heatley has been for nineteen years matron of the South-Western Nursing Institution, Fulham, and a number of her nurses in their uniform formed a guard of honour at the wedding, and lined the aisle during the ceremony. Preceding the bride walked a small boy, Master Charlie Bennett, and her other attendants included a small trainbearer, Master Edward Bennett, two little flower-girls, the Misses Mavys Palkenhorne, and Muriel Davies, the bride's niece, Miss Ivy Higham, and two "Sisters," of the institution, Miss Agnes Bell and Miss Winifred Hill, in nurses' uniform. The Bishop of London officiated.

Beetroot ought never to be boiled. Clean the beetroot carefully and bake it for five or six hours in a slow oven. Cooked in this way it never breaks, retains all its colour and all its goodness, and is besides very tender.

The liquor obtained from beetroot is said to be extremely nourishing, an excellent tonic. To obtain it, cut the beetroot, after peeling, into small pieces and let boil till all the juice is extracted and a syrup formed.

BORNEO TRAGEDY.

TWO PLANTERS MURDERED ON MELALAP.

Particulars have come to hand, writes the *Straits Budget*, concerning the tragic end of Mr. F. C. Pauw, manager of Melalap Estate belonging to the Manchester North Borneo Rubber, Ltd., Tenom, B. N. B., who was brutally murdered by coolies, and unfortunately they show that the worst was not already known in Singapore, for Mr. Leggatt, an assistant, met with his death at the same time. The news was first cabled over by Mrs. Pauw, her husband having met with his untimely end on January 27. Mrs. Pauw and her little daughter arrived in Singapore recently by the steamer Sandakan.

Strange to say this vessel, in an indirect way, played a part in the tragedy. On January 23, a party of Javanese coolies was taken over to Jesselton by the Sandakan, their destination being Melalap estate, which is an isolated one about a day's journey inland. Upon arrival there the newcomers participated in a holiday and it is possible enjoyed a rather easy time as Mr. Pauw had been down with fever. On the 27th, however, he had recovered and accompanied by Mr. Leggatt, a son of the Rev. F. W. Leggatt, Chaplain, Labuan, proceeded with his work on the estate. There was no sign of trouble and no suggestion of impending trouble until they came across one of the new coolies lying asleep. Mr. Pauw touched him with his stick and told him to get up and set about his work. The coolie leapt to his feet and with no more provocation whipped out his kris. He attacked the manager and Mr. Leggatt intervened only to fall with a terrible wound in the stomach. The coolie resumed his attack upon Mr. Pauw who, in his effort to ward off the onslaughts had one hand well nigh severed at the wrist. By this time some fifty or sixty Javanese and Chinese coolies had assembled and some of them took part in the murder, Mr. Pauw going down with ten or twelve stabs in the body. He was dead, but Mr. Leggatt, despite his wound, managed to make his way back to the bungalow. He died within twelve hours or so.

The coolies, so it is stated, removed Mr. Pauw's hat and watch and then adjourning to the nearest police station, informed the authorities of their terrible deed after which of course they were taken into custody. After the occurrence Mrs. Pauw, whose position if such an out of the way spot was anything but safe, left for Jesselton.

[illegible] home on December 30. He [illegible] returned. Recently his widow and brother, convinced that he had been murdered, offered a reward of £80 for any information which would lead to the discovery of his body. One day in mail week the brother, M. Jean Cadiou, received a mysterious letter giving an account in extraordinary detail of M. Louis Cadiou's murder. His murderer was described, together with the manner in which he had been done to death. Finally the letter described the spot where the body was hidden, "in bank of earth, near a little wood, and not far from a mill." This information was supposed to have been given by a fortune-teller.

M. Jean Cadiou, though placing but little faith in the information, went down to Landerneau and searched a spot near the factory corresponding to the description. Buried under 2ft. of earth, with the throat cut, he found the body of his brother.

NEW G.E.R. MANAGER.

AMERICAN APPOINTED.

Lord Claud Hamilton, at a meeting of the Great Eastern Railway Company on Feb. 13 announced that Mr. Henry W. Thornton, the general superintendent of the Long Island Railway, had been appointed to succeed to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Walter Hyde, the present general manager.

It had been no easy matter, he said, to find a gentleman fully qualified to fulfil the duties attached to that office. It was a subject of great regret to him, and to all chairmen of railways, that there was an acknowledged dearth of first-class men coming to the front. It was not confined to the office of general manager, for there was a shortage for even minor appointments in the great railway systems. He was perfectly sure that in these days of education there were heaps of able young men in the ranks of the railway companies. Why did they not come to the front?

He believed the system in vogue at the present time on the railways of England had entirely outgrown its usefulness. Circumstances had entirely changed. The railway systems were divided into what he might call watertight departments, and they were kept so apart that as a rule there was very little exchange from one to another on the part of the young men who formed the majority of the clerks filling the departments. The inevitable effect must be to remove the incentive for new ideas and new methods, and reduce them in many cases to mere human automata.

There was the question of seniority versus merit. He was afraid there had grown up with them, in England a tendency to sacrifice merit for seniority. He did not say a word against seniority; it must always carry its weight. But if they wanted an industrial undertaking to go ahead with the times, merit must take the first place and seniority a back seat. It was because the railways of the United States recognised merit that they had produced such remarkable results.

Mr. Webber, a shareholder, criticised the new appointment, and suggested that young men on the line were not encouraged. He caused some amusement by saying he could name four men who had been imported into the general manager's office simply because they were good musicians.

LIBEL ON BOTHA.

SCENE IN THE UNION PARLIAMENT.

REPLY TO THE BRIBERY CHARGE.

In the House of Assembly on Feb. 11 General Botha made a personal statement regarding the allegation made by Mr. Fremantle at Bloemfontein that the Premier had attempted to bribe him. General Botha began by reading the text of a letter which he had written to Mr. Fremantle in connexion with the Hertzog dispute. This letter, which was dated December 28, 1912, set forth the points of the dispute, and concluded with the words:—"I had thought of something nice for you, but it is best to leave everything now until all the trouble is over." The Premier explained that after Mr. Fremantle's complaints that nothing had been done for him the Government decided to place him on an important commission, but it subsequently reversed its decision.

Mr. Fremantle, making a personal statement in his turn, absolutely denied that he had ever complained that nothing had been done for him. He read a letter which he wrote to General Botha on December 23, 1912, in which he supported General Hertzog and warned General Botha of the danger of sacrificing his principles. This letter was in reply to an earlier letter from General Botha, and stated *inter alia* that, as General Botha did not welcome a party paper controlled by him (Mr. Fremantle), he had spent the money intended for the paper on a farm. General Botha, in his reply of December 28, said:—"With regard to what you mention about establishing a newspaper, let me say that nothing would please me more than to help you, but financially I cannot."

As an outcome of Mr. Fremantle's charge General Botha has instituted legal proceedings against Mr. Fremantle, from whom he claims £10,000 damages.

EFFECT OF LATE HOURS.

HONEST AT MIDDAY: DISHONEST AT MIDNIGHT.

Probably it will come as a surprise to the average man to learn that he is less honest in the evening than he is in the morning. Mr. Cecil Chapman, the Tower Bridge magistrate, is of opinion that as the day declines people lose some of their morality. Speaking in reference to a case in mail week he said that with late hours a species of subtle change seemed to come over people's characters.

A well-known psychologist described Mr. Chapman's theory to a *Standard* representative as perfectly feasible. "Consider the difference between a [illegible] culties that he has anticipated so lightly prove extremely difficult to overcome. There is a gradual ebb of nervous energy. Unconciously he changes as the day progresses, and though doubtless he would not stoop to dishonesty he may easily become less conscientious through sheer lassitude. It is not that he is intentionally less sincere, but with his body and brain responding less willingly to the calls upon them he is correspondingly less competent to discern the fine line that often separates right and wrong.

It is quite true that a subtle change often comes over people at night. There are the causes already enumerated influencing them, and they also seem to enter into a different atmosphere. The stress and strife of the day has been laid aside, and they desire simply to enjoy themselves. In a familiar phrase they 'let themselves go, and I can quite believe that a person who would not think of hiding from its owner something he found in the street in the morning might easily succumb to the temptation of putting it in his pocket when leaving a music hall in the evening. The responsible spirit of the comedian and the actors in the farce would still be permeating his being. His constitution would not be tuned up to the pitch of efficiency that for ified him earlier in the day. So he would succumb."

TO-DAY'S RECIPE.

COOKED CHESTNUTS.

Chestnuts so largely imported nowadays, are a valuable article of food during the winter and may be cooked in many varying ways. A favourite French luncheon dish, writes a Paris correspondent, is composed of small, carefully cut mutton or lamb chops arranged upon a puree of chestnuts.

To make the puree, boil the chestnuts till tender in well-salted water. If there is sufficient salt the skin will come off quite easily with the peel when done. Crush the chesnuts, pass through the sieve, season, heat up with butter, a little cream, or yolk of egg. Fill a round dish with the puree, grill the chops quickly, put them on the puree, the bones (handles, as they are styled in France) meeting in the centre of the dish.

CHESTNUTS WITH BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Boil sprouts and chestnuts separately, taking care the sprouts are not overdone. Peel the chestnuts, put them in a large frying pan with the sprouts, fry lightly in butter—a good deal of butter is necessary. Serve very hot.

A QUEEN AND WAR VICTIMS.

Queen Eleonore of Bulgaria, under the incognito of Countess Carlovo, and attended only by a lady-in-waiting and by Colonel Tshervenakoff, her personal adjutant has lately been staying in Vienna in order to be able to give her personal supervision to work that is being carried on there in the interests of her subjects who have suffered by the wars in the Balkans.

A Vienna firm is manufacturing large quantities of artificial limbs for the maimed Bulgarian war veterans, and the Queen was anxious to see for herself how the orders were being fulfilled and at the same time to assure herself as to the progess made by numbers of Bulgarian society ladies and military doctors, who are there studying the latest advances in hospital work.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

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Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Mahomed Brothers

Tailors & Outfitters, Sola Hats, Haberdashery, Fancy Jewellery & General Merchants,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Opposite Crawford Market,

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BOMBAY.

Acts Like Magic!

Little's Oriental Balm acts like magic. The pain vanishes almost instantly. Rheumatism of years' standing [illegible]

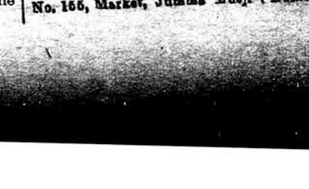
Sold at Re. 1 per b[illegible] all Chemists and Medicine [illegible] throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,

Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

PERSONALITIES.

The retirement of Mr. Justice Bucknill from the High Court Bench has been brought about only by medical orders of the most imperative kind. In order to assist the Lord Chief Justice at the opening of the present term, writes the *Manchester Guardian*, Sir Thomas deferred his contemplated resignation after fifteen years' service and against medical advice agreed to remain in the High Court until some of his old colleagues had returned from circuit duties. Inexorable nature has prevented this arrangement from being carried out. Sir Thomas Bucknill was not a strong judge in the accepted technical sense. He was a lawyer of moderate learning, but he was a judicial officer of notable parts. He was sympathetic and even tender-hearted, courteous, dignified, and conciliatory. He had a genial manner, which is not too common on the Bench, and he brought to his work a simplicity of feeling and habit which easily marked him off from his judicial brethren. His natural qualities came out in their strongest form in a criminal court, where he showed a benignity and consideration for the accused somewhat rare in those surroundings. For the Bar he never lost his strong affection and pride. Even on the bench he was still known as "Tommy" among barristers, a nickname which he insisted his friends should not drop after his promotion. His popularity has rarely, if ever, been exceeded in legal annals, and his restoration to full health is strongly hoped for by Bench and Bar.

The Marquis of Tullibardine, who is to preside over the forthcoming dinner of the Royal Aero Club, at which Mr. Winston Churchill is to be the guest of the evening, says the *Westminster Gazette*, was a comrade of the latter nearly twenty years ago in Egypt; and after Omdurman he and Mr. Churchill gained praise by going about together among Dervish wounded—a very hazardous proceeding—to give them water. The Marquis, moreover, extracted a bullet from a Dervish's arm by means of a button-hook in his pocket-knife. Another of Lord Tullibardine's African memories is of a different order. Making his way from Omdurman to Khartoum he came, to his astonishment, upon an English rose blooming in the wilderness—to learn subsequently that it flourished within a yard of where Gordon fell. With care he removed the plant, intending to place it in a position of honour on his own estates in Scotland. But the effort was vain. The rose-tree died on the passage home.

Mr. Joseph Reinach has contributed some vivid reminiscences of Thiers to the *Revue Bleue*. M. Reinach was with Thiers on the eve of his death. He may be said to have died talking. At nine o'clock in the evening he was in high spirits, speaking of politics, of old walks with his friends, and military affairs. He explained from his own point of view, not severely impartial, the whole history of MacMahon's Government; crossed the Alps into Italy, and told of his last stay in Tuscany and lectured on Michael Angelo. Returning to France, he held forth on recruiting the army, and discussed the character and the ability of all the contemporary French generals. He was very bitter against MacMahon: "Cet Imbecile de Marechal, quand je l'avais sous mes ordres. . . ." He planned walks in the forest. "You shall show me the old trees. They are my contemporaries. I remember every one that I have seen, like old friends." He called M. Reinach back to ask him to tell Gambetta that he was going to see him next day in Paris. Next day at two o'clock he died.

The late M. Paul Deroulede was the principal figure every year on July 14 in Paris, when the famous founder of the League of Patriots placed fresh wreaths on the Strassburg statue in the Place de la Concorde. M. Deroulede, remarks the *Westminster Gazette*, had an exceptionally stormy and exciting political career, while there was no keener soldier in all France in the war of 1870, than this fiery "Patriot," who was wounded at Sedan and taken prisoner to Breslau. After the war he became famous by the publication of his volumes of "Chants du Soldat," and not long afterwards he gained further notoriety by founding the famous "Ligue des Patriotes." Later Deroulede figured as a violent supporter of Boulanger, and twice he went through Russia on an anti-German campaign. The critic who first introduced M. Deroulede to the English public as a poet was Robert Louis Stevenson. It was when stranded in a village inn in the course of his travels with a donkey in the Cevennes that Stevenson picked up a copy of his verses; and after reading them he delivered the verdict: "One feels that one would like to trust Paul Deroulede with something." His songs are of war, and are inspired by his own experiences of the Franco-German campaign.

The *Chief Steward*—how many people know that the stewards of the Mercantile Marine have a paper of their own, and a good paper too?—recalls the story of the origin of the sandwich. In 1764 Lord Sandwich was Secretary of State. Like many other statesmen of his time, he was a notorious gamester, and at one protracted sitting he is said either not to have felt or to have ignored the demands of appetite. Then, feeling hungry, but not wishing to leave the table, he called for something to eat. Thereupon there was brought to him a slice of beef and two slices of bread. Hurriedly he placed the three together, the beef in the middle, and devoured them with the greatest relish. His chroniclers say that "the most ecstatic encomiums published his discovery, and giving it his name, bequeathed it as a memento to his country as one of the most important acts of his administration!"

Of Mr. Gladstone's old Cabinet colleagues who remained faithful to him after the great estrangement that followed the introduction of the Home Rule Bill, writes Sir Henry Lucy in the *Cornhill Magazine*, Sir William Harcourt alone succeeded in preserving ancient friendly relations. He was one of very few with whom Mr. Chamberlain remained on speaking terms. Another unbroken friendship of even greater intimacy was maintained with Sir Henry James, with whom he ran neck to neck in the Parliamentary race, received Ministerial promotion on the same day and worked in comradeship as a Law Officer of the Crown.

One day, in conversation, Lord Morris remarked on the charm of this incident in the storm and stress of party warfare.

'Yes,' said Harcourt, softly, with a wistful, far-away look in his eyes, 'we are, as you may say, brothers.'

'So were Cain and Abel,' said Lord Morris.

Apropos, Sir Henry James used to tell a good story. During the heat of the Home Rule struggle he went over to Paris for a few days. He there met an acquaintance who happened to have been in the House of Commons on a particular night when Sir Henry had a sharp passage of arms with his old friend, Sir William Harcourt.

'Ah,' said the Frenchman, shaking him warmly by the hand, 'I see. You come over here to arrange a little *affaire* with Sir Harcourt?'

To the French mind, accustomed to the manner of the Chambre des Deputes, a meeting with pistols or swords seemed the natural and inevitable consequence of the encounter on the floor of the House of Commons.

A portrait and an appreciation of Lord Shaw of Dunfermline appears in the February issue of the *Presbyterian Messenger*. The sketch is from the pen of the Rev. Archibald Ewing, the minister of South Kensington Presbyterian Church, of which congregation Lord Shaw is an elder. Mr. Ewing writes: "Success had not inflated Lord Shaw, nor dulled the edge of his humour, neither is he backward in acknowledging his debt to his native town. He delights in recollections of his boyhood days in Dunfermline, when, for instance, he thought the local shopkeeper of the name of Sampson was the hero of the gates of Gaza, and asked that astonished man if it were not true." It is added that Lord Shaw takes an active share in the work of the congregation, and is not numbered in the large army of "oncers," who find an hour and a half quite sufficient out of seven days to be in the church.

LOVE ROMANCE OF THACKERAY.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS

It was announced in New York in mail week that a series of Thackeray letters, hitherto unpublished, revealing the hopeless love of the novelist for Mrs. William H. Brookfield, would be sold in New York on Feb. 25. They form part of the collection of the late Major Wm. H. Lambert.

What was previously known of Thackeray's relations with Mrs. Brookfield is revealed in a collection of letters once owned by Mr. Augustin Daly, and purchased by the late Mr. J. P. Morgan in 1912 for £3,200. Major Lambert was the under-bidder at the Daly sale, but he used to say, with much satisfaction and pride, that while Mr. Morgan owned letters which the public had read, he possessed letters the public had never seen.

Mr. Brookfield and Thackeray were good friends for a long time, in spite of Thackeray's unconcealed affection for the clergyman's wife, and the first of the series of letters is one to M. Cazati, asking him to [illegible] Mr. Brookfield about Paris, as he had some time before conducted the novelist. This was probably written in 1839.

EULOGY OF MRS. BROOKFIELD.

Eight years later Thackeray writes to Mr. Brookfield eulogising Mrs. Brookfield. He says, "Her innocence looks angelical sweetness and kindness," and concludes:

"I have always admired the generous spirit in which you have witnessed my queer raptures. If I had envy or what you call passion or a wicked thought I should have cut you long ago."

In a subsequent letter there are many references to his working on his novel "Pendennis," to his gout, and to his longing to see Mrs. Brookfield, who has been away.

"I have written such a stupid number of 'Pendennis,'" he writes, "in consequence of not seeing you, that I shall be ruined if you are to stay away much more."

Mr. Henry Hallam, Mrs. Brookfield's uncle, apparently did not share the complacency which Mr. Brookfield so long showed with regard to Thackeray's visits to Mrs. Brookfield. Thackeray writes:

"When H. Hallam spoke as he did to-night I am sure he said what has been upon his mind for many months, and that he was angry at my constant visits to you, but, thank God, I have never concealed the affection I have for you. Your husband knows it as well as I do, and I think I have such a claim to the love of both of you as no relationship, however close, ought to question or supersede."

"DOLLARS AND FLATTERY."

Other letters describe the estrangement of Thackeray and the Brookfields and the reconciliation. Thackeray tells of his flattering reception while lecturing in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

"It is nothing but dollars and flattery," he says.

Then comes this description of the New York "Upper Ten" in 1852.

"It is the most curious varnish of civilisation. The girls are dressed like the most stunning French actresses; the houses are furnished like the most splendid gambling houses. It is all gold and yellow brocade, and the little dandies are like little French shop-boys and the houses are all so new that the walls are not even papered, and on the walls, in the midst of hangings of brocade and enormous gold frames and mirrors, you see little twopenny pictures and coloured prints."

Nevertheless, Thackeray confessed his liking for New York and Philadelphia, and particularly for Boston, where he found "a very literate society indeed." Boston still cherishes the same reputation.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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"GEORGE BIRMINGHAM" AND THE REAL MAN.

SOME OLD ILLUSIONS.

The Rev. J. O. Hannay ("George Birmingham") gave an interesting Lecture on "The Stage Irishman" at a meeting of the Manchester Playgoers' Society in the Midland Hotel.

Mr. Hannay said that Irishman were a little tired of being caricatured by second-rate writers, and when a particularly odious instance of the thing came to their notice they protested very strongly. He had lived a long time in the West of Ireland, but no one had yet wished him the top of the morning, or more power to his elbow, and even his most fervent admirer had never called him a broth of a bhoy. (Laughter.) If anyone did call him that he would think he was an Englishman trying to make a joke. (Laughter.) Irishmen did not drink with careless *bonhomie*, with a jest on the lips and laughter in the eye. They did it with a certain shame-faced deliberation, and they did not sing. As a rule, a drunken Irishman staggered silently home, and if he opened his mouth at all it was to talk serious speeches about politics or religion. Irishmen did occasionally borrow money, but not with the genial air of conferring a favour on the lender. They did it with a grovelling servility. Nothing could be further from the truth than this absurd Irishman who was presented to them over and over again in literature and the drama.

How did this creature come to be posed before the world as an Irishman, and why did they object so strongly as they did to the caricature? Answering the second question first, Mr. Hannay said that other nations who were caricatured did not get angry about it. Irish people objected because they had not such a good opinion of themselves. An Englishman assumed that if a man who mocked him was serious in his mockery he must be an imbecile, and if there arose in Ireland a man who caricatured the people there as Harry Lauder caricatured the Scotch the whole universe would ring with denunciation. (Laughter.) The only cure for that vice of national humility was to laugh back again rather louder than the other man.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CARICATURE.

Replying to the first question, Mr. Hannay said that the caricature must correspond to some type which had once existed, for the stage Irishman was not only an unprincipled inebriate. He had some better qualities, and there was a subtle charm about him. He talked well, he was generous and he had courage. One looked in vain in the ancient Irish literature for traces of the type, and the Jacobean Irishman about whose head there was a halo of romance, was far removed from it. His successor of the eighteenth century was cowed, dejected, crushed by the weight of the penal laws, and the new ruling Irishmen—who were [illegible] presentatives of great English families—were strong and clear-headed with all the qualities of a great conquering race. The Irish peasant did not count at this time, but between the ruling aristocracy and the peasantry there was a large group of smaller landed gentry, isolated, insular, living singularly reckless lives. It was among them that they got the first note of the stage Irish type

Living short and merry lives,
Going where the devil drives,

as a contemporary song expressed it. Sheridan's Sir Lucius O'Trigger was the first character of this kind in dramatic literature, and it was interesting to note that when "The Rivals" was first produced in London Irish people protested strongly against the play.

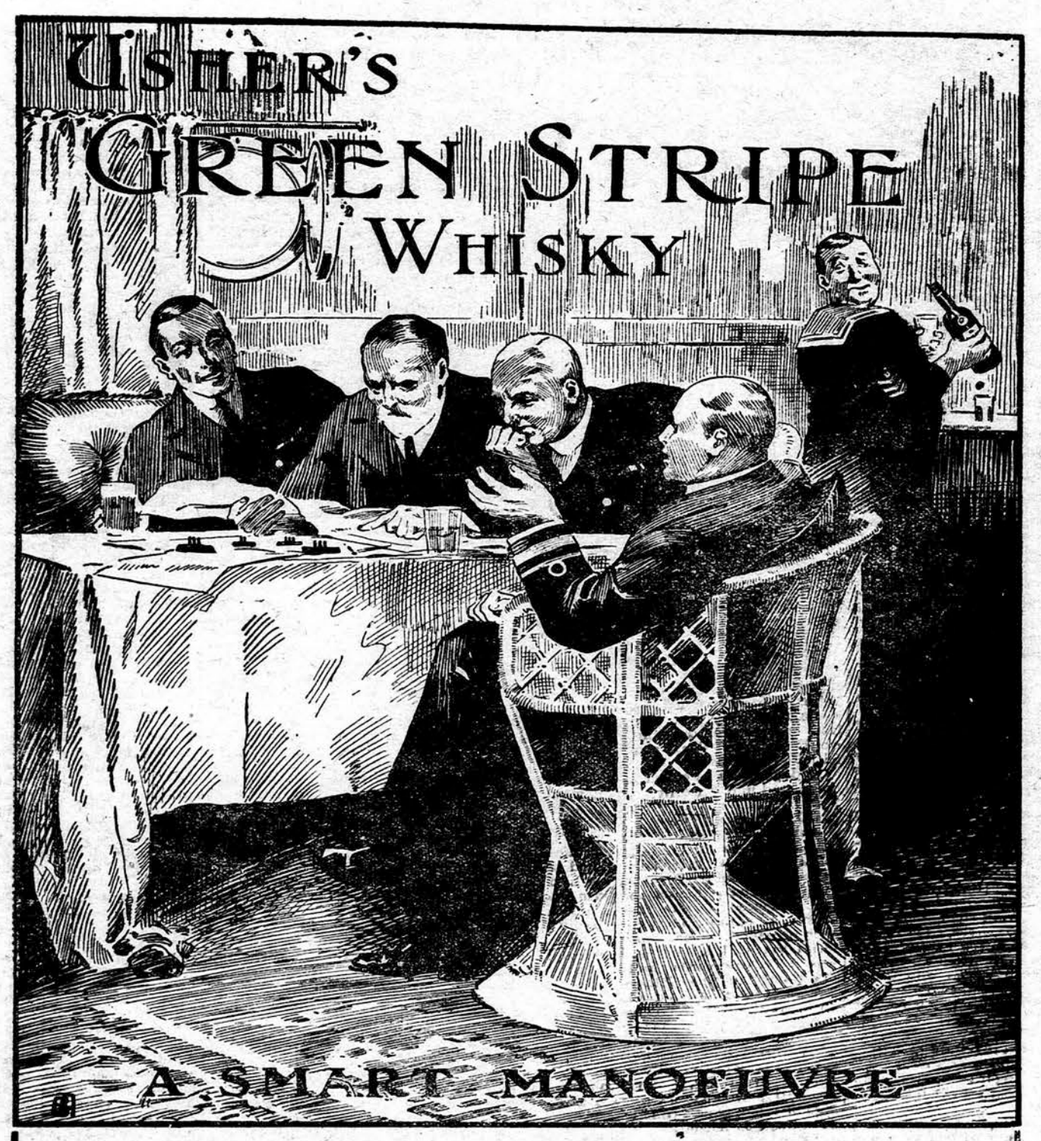
It was at this stage that the Irish "bull" appeared in literature, and it was to be noted that the real "bull" was not at all the stupid thing that it was made to be in the mouths of the stage caricatures. The genuine "bull" was really an impressionist word-painting far too rapid for the audience listening to it.

LEVER AND SYNGE.

Returning to his main point, Mr Hannay said that the development of the caricature was very rapid in the early part of the nineteenth century. The Irish gentry became rich, they lived extravagantly, and the lives of the peasants came to reflect those of the wealthier classes. Charles Lever was the godfather of the stage Irishman, and there was no doubt that although he exaggerated and caricatured he was essentially faithful to the realities he had seen. But the caricature had now entirely ceased to correspond to reality. In "John Bull's Other Island" Shaw had killed the disreputable spectre, but a greater [illegible] Shaw had killed the prototype. The rollicking Irishman gradually passed away after the ordeal of the famine which cut across the middle of the nineteenth century like a black line, and one now found a tremendous seriousness. In fact the real risk of Ireland to-day was that the people were losing the capacity for making jokes.

He would be a bold man who would make a joke in Ireland on Home Rule, and yet the doings of the parties were full of broad comedy. He himself was an inveterate maker of jokes, and reckless of the consequences, but he would hesitate to joke about the extraordinary bear garden of argument to which they had come in religious matters in Ireland, and yet the performances of the churches bubbled with comedy. He held that the best service an Irishman could do to his country to-day was to make a joke.

There was a danger of a new type of stage Irishman coming into existence, Mr. Hannay said. The genius of Synge had obsessed Ireland. He had created a great new type of drama, and his followers seemed unable to escape from his influence. They were giving us over and over again a whole series of fate-driven peasants with sorrowful eyes, not a bit more like the common average Irishman than the old type was. There were people like Synge's people, and others still with the heart of Lever's type. What was wanted from Irish writers was that they should cease to draw the same character over and over again and give all types of Irishman—in short, that they should return to humanity. (Applause.)



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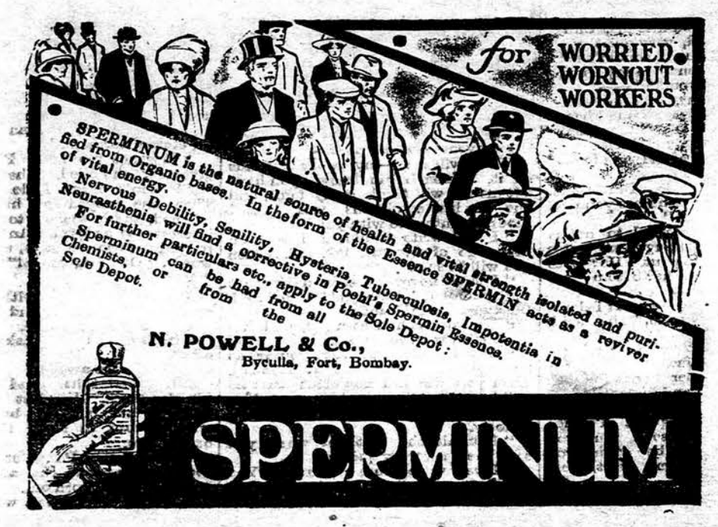
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CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Sir James Stanton was in the Parmeters' library, and with him was Ethel.

"I'm rather worried about Logan. He seems to be avoiding us."

"We shall see him to-morrow," she answered.

"You've not seen anything of Aileen?" he continued.

"No; she didn't answer my letters and when I went to their house, they told me she wasn't there. I asked for Mr. Hawke, but it appeared he was ill. I should have liked her to be at the wedding."

"That would hardly have been possible—with Max as my best man; but it does seem a pity that we can't do something to bring them together. Once I tried to broach the subject to Logan, but he cut me short, and I haven't dared to make the attempt again."

"So you know what he's been doing lately?"

"He hasn't been going to the City. I shouldn't be surprised if he 'chucked' financial business altogether. I shall be disappointed if we don't see him a Lagerra."

With more complete knowledge of one another, Ethel and Stanton were quietly happy, and she was eagerly looking forward to their life in West Africa. Already she had commenced to prepare herself for her duties out there, and was never tired of gathering information which might be of use. To her great joy Sir James had accepted her whole-heartedly as helpmate, and encouraged her to take an interest in his official life. He realized how great an influence for good a white woman can exercise in such a country as Lagerra. Many wives, fearful of the climate, refuse to accompany their husbands there, and Ethel's example might induce many to go who otherwise would have stayed at home.

"If I could find Aileen, I would try to persuade her to come out with us, Ethel said, sadly.

"Not a bad idea if Logan goes out. Of course they would meet, and probably they would regard things very differently. I expect they will long to make it up."

Soon Jack came in, and Stanton left, for brother and sister wished to spend their last evening together, and alone. Dinner over, Ethel went with him to the smoking-room, and, giving him a cigar, held a lighted match to it.

"I shall miss you, Jack," she said simply.

"I see from to-night's paper there's some trouble in Lagerra. You needn't look frightened; it's far away in the interior. But it may hasten your departure."

And so proved to be the case, for a little later a note came from Stanton, saying that he had just received instructions from the Colonial Office to sail for Lagerra by the next steamer.

"I cannot expect you," he wrote, "to come at such short notice, and so our honeymoon will be a short one—just a couple of days. But I am sure you will follow as soon as you can."

She smiled as she read the sentence aloud to her brother.

"I shall go with him," she announced, quietly.

"I thought you would. Well, I'm sorry. I wanted to get used to the idea of being without you."

"Gladys Forrester will soon console you. I'm not curious, Jack, but I've long seen how it has been with you. Why don't you ask her to marry you?"

"To be frank, I haven't the pluck. She's so far above me. Gladys has brains and I've none. And she's so confoundedly independent," he said, with a sigh.

"Just take her in your arms and kiss her. There'll be no need to say anything. She's fond of you."

He shook his head, and she did not pursue the subject, but sat down and wrote a long letter to Stanton, which was posted at once, so that he should get it in the morning.

Sir James had purposely instructed the messenger not to wait for an answer, for he did not wish to force her hand. He was grumbling at his bad luck, when a servant came and announced a visitor—Max Logan.

"Let me if I am in the way," Max remarked, as they shook hands.

"I'm very glad to see you, especially as it is the last chance we shall have of a long talk. I sail on Saturday."

"But not alone?"

"You could hardly expect a woman to be ready in a day or two."

"Ethel would go with you at an hour's notice. I suppose you're going back on account of the trouble?"

"That's the reason. But don't look so worried. Your interests won't be affected."

"I wasn't thinking of that Stanton, I'm going there myself—and at once. Of course, I shan't travel with you, although I've booked my passage by Saturday's steamer."

"Nonsense! Of course you'll come. But why this sudden decision?"

"I shall go mad if I stay in London. I can do no good in the City. People don't think so much of me after that affair with Hawke. Besides, I've not much capital, and that makes a big difference. But that's not the real reason. I feel I want to get away from everything and start a new life. I can't forget Aileen, and yet—"

He broke off and fell into a moody silence. He could not forget his wife. He knew he still loved her, but there was ever before his mind the fact that she was the daughter of Ladram Hawke—a criminal. That alone would not have separated them had it not been that she had added to a way that must have been expected of the daughter of such a man. Although she knew herself, she failed to enumerate her greatest sin—that she had no written, or tried to see him.

Max Logan judged that he was the injured person, and that it was his duty to ask for forgiveness. How gladly he would have taken her in his arms and banished the memory of the past year!

"I can concentrate my mind on nothing. If I take up a book her image comes to me and I dream of her. Stanton, it is a madness which I must conquer."

"Why don't you write to her?"

"Man, I don't even know where she is. At any rate, she's not with her father. I've found that out. It appears that Hawke has had a serious relapse. I wonder if Ethel knows."

"Nothing. We were talking of her to-night. Ethel suggested that we should take her back with us."

"You won't do that if I go. You won't invite her, Stanton," he cried, vehemently.

"We will do exactly what you wish."

They talked together a while, and Max reluctantly went, for he dreaded the long hours of the night without sleep, and the prey of miserable thoughts, so he walked briskly on for an hour before going home. Morning came, and he dressed himself with care, but his face was grim and stern, for he was remembering his own wedding-day.

Of course, he ought to have refused to act as best man with the excuse that he had been married since he had made the promise, but now it was too late, and he was determined that he would cast no dark shadow on his friend's happiness.

And so, when he called for Stanton, he greeted him cheerily, and it would have been difficult for anyone to detect that his smile was forced.

The church was crowded, for officialdom was honouring a brilliant servant of the Government, and the ceremony passed off without a hitch, in spite of the palpable nervousness of the bridegroom. The stern man of action, generally comes out badly on such occasions. There were just a few intimate friends at the reception which was held afterwards and Max still maintained his cheerfulness.

When the train had gone, Max strolled with Jack and Gladys along the platform and now his face was grave.

"I want both of you to come to tea at my flat," Gladys said, peremptorily.

"Thank you, but I've a lot to do before Saturday, Max answered, promptly, whereat Jack gave a little sigh of relief, which Gladys heard, and she smiled to herself.

"I've plenty of time to spare' Parmeter said, cheerfully, and held the door of his car open.

A moment of hesitation and she entered.

"Max, will you dine with me to-night? It is a trifle late, but if the Empire have a few old-fashioned dust," Jack came to his friend.

"All right. I'll pick you up about half-past seven," Max answered, and the car started off.

And Jack at once became serious, glancing nervously at his companion.

"My novel is finished, thank goodness, and I'm going to take a holiday. I deserve one," Gladys remarked.

"I didn't know you did any work."

"I'll show you the pages of manuscript when we get home. It'll frighten you," she answered, merrily.

Gladys lived on the top floor of a high block of flats. There were few rooms, but they were daintily furnished with an eye to comfort as well as art.

"I do for myself." My charwoman finishes at twelve o'clock, she announced.

"I'll help you make tea" he said

But she shook her head with decision, and in a few moments appeared with a tray which had already been prepared. The wick under the tea-kettle was lighted, and she sat down beside him.

"Look at that great heap on the table. It represents six months of toil."

He rose and idly turned over the manuscript, and his face suddenly flushed.

"I see you call one of your characters Jack."

Yes, it's short and easy to write. But I didn't know you when I chose the name," she added, quickly.

"I hope he is a pleasant person."

"He wasn't at the beginning, but towards the end he improves immensely."

She rose and walked to the mantelpiece, taking up a photograph of Ethel. And in an instant Jack remembered his sister's advice. There was no time for thought. He simply strode across the room, took her in his arms and kissed her lips. Gladys flushed hotly, drew herself away, and stared at him in speechless astonishment.

"That's my way of asking you to marry me," he said, doggedly.

"The start before the horse, isn't it?" she asked, gravely.

"I couldn't help it, but I'm not going to apologize. You've known for long enough that I loved you. I couldn't conceal it for many days. I've been a fool, for I'm the last sort of person to appeal to you."

"Then how dare you kiss me, thinking that?" she asked, very quietly.

"I told you—because I couldn't help it. Something went snap in my brain, and—well, I kissed you and ——"

He stopped speaking, and in an instant his arms were again around her.

"And, I'll kiss you again!" he cried, passionately, and did so.

Then he was gravely afraid, and looked at her appealingly.

"You couldn't say it. I'm a cad. You can call me all the names you like. I suppose I'd better go."

Neither of them seemed to notice that the kettle was boiling and water bubbling from the spout. Her eyes were dark on him, and her bosom rose and fell quickly.

"I suppose I'd better go. If I don't I shall kiss you again," he said stubbornly.

And then a faint voice spoke:—

"You needn't go, Jack."

He needed no further invitation, but drew her to his arms and kissed her.

"You've been a great stupid not to know. No, I want to speak. I'm not one of the sentimental sort. And you mustn't expect me to be calling you pet names all the time. But, Jack, I do care for you."

"I never really thought you would love me. I'm such an idiot."

"Then I like idiots."

"What a pity I hadn't pluck to speak before. We might have made a foursome of it, and avoided a lot of fuss. Now we must go through with it all again, unless you'll marry me quickly—at once."

"In a few months."

"In a few days. It seems to me I've been too diffident. After all, you're not really formidable."

"You'll be bullying me before we've been married a month," she said, with a laugh.

Jack seemed a new man, and before he left had persuaded her to agree to marry him in a week, and he went away rejoicing. Max congratulated him heartily, and they spent the evening together, but remained at home, for they both had a great deal to talk about.

"I don't know how long I shall be away. Jack, you're trustee of my wife's settlement. Will you look after her? I'm going to write and tell her that if she's in any difficulty she must come to you," Max said, with an effort.

"Why not see her before you go?"

But Max shook his head.

"I shall be glad to get away. I'm weary and sick of life. If anything happens, if she should wish to see me, will you cable? I'm afraid of Hawke, but I intend to put you in a position to handle him if he causes trouble."

And Parmeter learnt for the first time of Hawke's crime, and of the confession he had signed.

"The blackguard! I'll handle him!" he cried, fiercely.

And in the morning Parmeter read of the death of Ladram Hawke.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Ladram Hawke vigorously cursed his ill-luck that Aileen should have overheard what took place between Logan and himself. She was the one interest in his life that was not sordid, and all along he had tried to hide from her his real character. Now she knew him for what he really was. However, this did not trouble him for long, for he was more immediately concerned for his own safety, and would know no peace until Max and Aileen were reconciled. He might even make a bargain with Logan that the confession should be given to him in return for his services in bringing them together.

An excellent judge of men he imagined that he understood women, and that it would be an easy matter to handle Aileen. For the moment she was naturally upset by what she had heard, but he did not doubt that he could quickly remove the bad impression.

At any rate, he was now a wealthy man, and it did not very much matter that he was debarred in the future from doing any business in the City. He had no idea of breaking the conditions upon him, as Max was not to be trifled with.

Before leaving the office he had a conversation with Costello.

"My health will not allow me to work and I intend to hand over the whole of the future profits to you. Naturally there will be some reduction in your share of what has already been earned. Costello, it strikes me you have done very well. A few years ago you were a clerk, and now you're what you would term a warm man. You ought to be very grateful."

"I'm grateful for what you have done for myself. But there's Miss Aileen. You've ruined her life to help yourself, and I don't like it, sir," Costello said, with unusual courage.

"My friend, you must beware of sentiment, if you would succeed. You needn't worry about my daughter. Her future will be my care," Hawke answered, suavely, and an hour afterwards he started for home.

During the journey he thought out with care the best means of reconciling husband and wife, and he saw that the task would be by no means an easy one. He had not a doubt that they still cared for one another, so he felt confident of eventually succeeding.

But at the outset he received a shock when he was told that Aileen had left the house, taking with her all her luggage, and he realized that the situation was indeed serious. Being essentially a man of action, and having ascertained that she had driven to the station, he immediately set out to trace her.

It was not a difficult matter to find out that she had booked to Charing Cross Station, and he followed her there in his car, where he discovered that her luggage had been deposited in the cloak-room. He spoke to the man in charge, and asked him to send over to the Charing Cross Hotel as soon as the lady came to claim it and at the same time he gave him a sovereign. Then he went to the hotel, where he was known, and engaged a sitting-room, for he would require privacy while he reasoned with Aileen.

The wait was a long and weary one, but at last a porter arrived, and Hawke hastened to the platform. At first Aileen did not see him, and he touched her on the arm.

"I want to speak to you. Come to the hotel," he said, persuasively.

"I shall miss my train," she said, and looked round as though seeking a means of escape.

In her hand he noticed a continental ticket, and his face darkened.

"You were going to Paris without my leave?" he cried, harshly.

"I am of age and my own mistress. I don't think I owe you any duty."

"You've half an hour before your train goes. Come along. I insist."

"Very well. But I'll first tell someone to register my luggage," she answered, indifferently.

He dared not interfere, and when this was done they went together to the private sitting-room. He closed the door, and she faced him defiantly.

"You must stay with me until you can join your husband," he said, very quietly.

"I refuse. You are my father, and I'm ashamed of it. I'm going back to the convent—to find peace."

"You will stay—my safety depends on it. When Logan knows you have left me he will think it my fault, and one of his conditions was that I shouldn't interfere with you."

"I will write to him and explain that I go of my own free will. Then you will be safe."

"I shall never be safe until that confession is destroyed," he said, slowly and significantly.

She looked at him steadily, and her lips curled with contempt.

"Now I understand why you are so anxious that I shall go to my husband. Then you will feel confident that he will take no action against you. You cannot only of yourself," she said, bitterly.

"I admit the truth of what you say," he answered, quietly.

"Have you no sense of shame? You treat human lives as though they were pawns in a game. Father, I did love you, but now—to think you are what you are—a criminal, a forger, a destroyer of men—and—I am your daughter."

"No heroics, please" he interrupted her coldly.

"Is there no good in you, no spark of generosity? Have you never done a good action in your life?"

"Yes—one, and you ought to be grateful," he cried, angrily, for her contempt hurt him.

She glanced at her watch and moved towards the door.

"I must go, or I shall miss my train."

"You will stay. I command you to stay. Do you think I will be defied by a child like yourself?"

"I would rather die than live with you. I hate and loathe you. It is agony to think I'm your child."

"Thank God you're not!" he cried, with sudden passion, then he stopped abruptly, and stared at her apprehensively.

"What do you mean?" she cried and took a step towards him.

"You are not a natural daughter, you wouldn't behave like this," he answered, nervously.

"Was that your real meaning?" she demanded, peremptorily.

"What else could I mean? Of course, you're my daughter, and I wish you would behave as such. I have pointed out how serious it will be for me if you go away, Aileen, I implore you to stay."

She saw that his face had weakened, and it reminded her of the time before his illness. His lips were tremulous, and his look of appeal was unnatural. Suddenly his face grew very white.

He swayed and fell heavily to the ground. Aileen summoned assistance, and Hawke was carried to his car, where he recovered consciousness, and she ordered the chauffeur to drive home.

When they arrived Hawke was very weak, and the doctor told Aileen that his condition was most serious. She sat down by the bedside.

"Bring your chair closer to me," he said, impatiently, and when she obeyed he turned his eyes in her direction and regarded her intently.

"You're still thinking about that precious husband of yours?" he asked, grimly.

"Yes, I still think of him—and love him," she added, under her breath.

"I suppose you know I'm dying. You'll be glad when I'm dead, eh?"

"No, I want you to get well," she answered, steadily.

"That's an infernal lie, but I suppose you couldn't say anything else. You will be well rid of me. About that husband of yours. Can you guess what did the trick?"

"I don't understand you."

"He'd plenty of grounds of complaint against you. A nice thing for a girl to do—to make love to a man, steal information from him, and then effect his ruin. But he would have forgiven all that. It was something else that upset him. Aren't you curious?" he demanded, irritably.

"I think you'd better not talk about it."

"It's for your own good. He left because of me—because he hated that his wife should be the daughter of a criminal. He would have forgiven anything else."

"Father, please don't say any more," she pleaded.

"You'll thank me for it some day. You're fond of him right enough. Yes, I'll do it, but there's not going to be any death-bed repentance or that kind of rubbish. I've lived my life as I planned, and I've always been prepared to face whatever comes to me. I never was one to whine, and I'm not going to commence so near the end."

"It is horrible."

"No one ever accused me of being a hypocrite. The only thing I ever really loved was my wife. If she'd lived I might have been a different man—but she didn't. I suppose I was the best-hated man in the City when I was at the height of success. Yes, I might have spared old Logan, but I didn't. But if I'd dreamt that his son was the sort of man he is—well, I should probably have tried to get him to come into partnership with me. Now get me a fountain pen and some paper. Lift me up on the pillows. That's all right. Take your chair into the far corner of the room."

She obeyed and he glanced at her suspiciously, then commenced to write laboriously. At last he finished and placed the paper into an envelope, upon which he wrote.

"This is going under the pillow. You will not open it till after the funeral. Now you can phone up my solicitor and tell him to come out here at once."

"Father, shall I send for the doctor?" she asked, with an effort.

"Just do as you're told," he answered impatiently.

In due course the solicitor arrived, and prepared a will, which was signed by Hawke, and immediately afterwards Aileen telephoned for the doctor, for his appearance alarmed her. And then commenced a period of great anxiety, for his condition was very grave. Although his strength was ebbing away, his mind remained quite clear, and he insisted that Aileen should remain with him.

Soon after midnight the doctor signed to her to leave the room, and he followed, warning her that the end was very near.

When she returned Hawke asked her to come close to him.

"Even now I can't repent," he said, hoarsely.

She knelt by his side, and in a low voice began to pray. He listened, but his face did not change. His eyes were dull and his breathing laboured.

"I've lived my life, and I shall suffer eternal torment."

"It is not too late. Pray for forgiveness," she cried, vehemently.

"I can't pray. I do not know." Then she prayed for him, and he listened, and it seemed to her that his interest was aroused. And while she prayed she heard a gasp, and then the words, "God forgive me!" and a name, "Mabel."

She stared at him with eyes struck eyes, for she knew, and the doctor gently helped her to rise.

"He is dead?" she asked, with an effort.

"Yes; come away."

But she beat her head and kissed his forehead. His last words had brought her comfort, but—and she went to bed to sleep the sleep of exhaustion.

The next day Parmeter arrived and took charge of all the arrangements, for Aileen was worn out.

She gave him the will, and he say that all he possessed had been left to Max Logan.

"I'm so glad," Aileen said quietly, and a little later she went to her room, and there opened the letter which her father had written just before his death.

"DEAR AILEEN," she read, "your mind will be relieved by the knowledge that you are no child of mine. Our little one died, and my wife was so unhappy that she persuaded me to allow her to adopt you. You are an orphan, but you came of clean, good stock. In my safe you will find papers concerning your parents, together with certificates of marriage and birth. They are in a bundle endorsed Aileen. But I have loved you. At first, for my wife's sake, but very soon for your own. Forgive me if you can. Go to your husband. Give him this letter, and repeat to him that sentence from the Bible. 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.' Have I got it right? Good-bye.—LADRAM HAWKE."

(*To be concluded.*)

STEFANSSON EXPEDITION.

THE KARLUK BELIEVED TO BE SAFE.

The Department of Naval Service has received a letter from Mr. Stefansson, who was stranded in September last at Point Barrow through the disappearance of the Karluk. Mr. Stefansson expresses the opinion that the vessel is in no great danger. He says that if she had been forced out into the drifting ice she should be able to survive the winter and to return in the spring. If she was caught in the ice near the shore she might be crushed but in that case the crew would have had no difficulty in getting to land, and could then have made their way to Point Barrow, or some other outpost where supplies for the winter were available.

No further word is expected from Mr. Stefansson until the North-West Mounted Police patrol comes out from Herschell Island next month. Meanwhile, officials in Ottawa profess confidence in the safety of the whole party. On the other hand, Bishop Rowe of Alaska, who is now in Toronto, fears that on account of the severe season the Karluk has been destroyed by ice floes. He declares himself hopeful, however, that the crew may have reached land.

EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

PROPOSED COMPULSORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

An important alteration in the Australian immigration laws, which is expected to take effect shortly, provides for a compulsory medical examination of all persons intending to emigrate to the Commonwealth. The scheme is the subject of the following Reuter message, received from Sydney.

Mr. Cann, the Acting Premier of New South Wales, has written to Mr. Cook, the Federal Prime Minister, with reference to a rumour that the Federal Government proposes to subject all passengers travelling to Australia to medical examination at the port of embarkation. Mr. Cann suggests that the proposal is scarcely practicable, and in any case would seriously hamper the tourist traffic and the commerce of Australia. He urges that the matter should be referred to a conference of the Agents-General.

A medical bureau has been established at 63, Victoria-street, London, with the primary function of controlling a system of medical examination in the United Kingdom, which is intended to be applied to all classes of immigrant. This examination is not to be conducted, as the telegram quoted above suggests, at the port of embarkation, but by approved medical referees who are to be appointed at all centres where there are passenger agents or where their services are likely to be in demand.

POSTAL OFFICIAL AND MARCONI SHARES.

The *Times* is informed that the Postmaster-General has given instructions for the restoration of Mr. J. E. Taylor to his former rank of Superintending Engineer on the occurrence of the next vacancy.

Mr. Taylor was reduced from the rank of Superintending Engineer to that of Assistant Superintending Engineer on account of the purchase by him of 30 £1 shares in the British Marconi Company. On March 25 last the Postmaster-General, in answer to a question put by Major Archer-Shee, explained as the grounds of Mr. Taylor's reduction that he was one of the expert advisers of the Department on the subject of wireless telegraphy. His official position, he said, brought him into touch with the negotiations between the Department and the British Marconi Company, and he bought an interest in the company, which was about to contract with the Government before the public announcement of the acceptance of its tender.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

A great deal of work is in progress at present in the field of wireless telephony, and the experiments have yielded results sufficiently encouraging to warrant the belief that commercial installations will be available immediately. Among others, Mr. Marconi has been giving attention to the matter and, with the aid of a special form of transmitter which he has devised, has recently carried out successful speech tests between Chelmsford and Bournemouth, a distance of over 100 miles. The first commercial installations will be on board ship, and Mr. Marconi hopes that some of these may be working within the next month or two. It is possible that the new Cunard liner Aquitania, which will make her maiden voyage in June and which is to be equipped with a wireless installation that will render possible constant communication with Great Britian and America will also be fitted for wireless telephone communication with other ships. It should be possible, even with existing apparatus, to obtain a wireless telephone range at night of two or three hundred miles.

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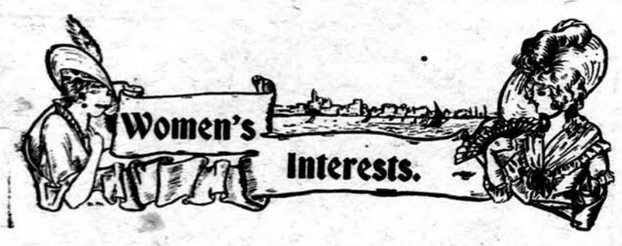

HOME AND SOCIETY.

THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MAGNIFICENT ROBES.

FAMOUS AUTHOR'S BRIDE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

This has been a most busy week for the King and Queen. First and foremost there was the State opening of Parliament on Tuesday of which more anon; yesterday his Majesty held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace; and to-day the King and Queen held their first Court of the season at Buckingham Palace. Although primarily official and diplomatic, a number of debutantes and brides will make their curtsey at this Court. Included in the list of debutantes are Miss Bonar Law, Miss Nancy Barlow (daughter of Sir John and Lady Barlow), who is being presented by Lady Emmott, and Miss Eva Mond, elder daughter of Sir Alfred and Lady Mond. Among the brides who are to be presented on their marriage is Mrs. Freeman-Mitford, daughter of Herr von Friedlander-Fuld, the German coal king and millionaire, and daughter-in-law of Lord Redesdale. Mrs. Freeman Mitford is to be presented by Princess Lichnowsky, wife of the German Ambassador The Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, visited the Fine Art Society's Galleries, 148 New Bond-street, the other afternoon, and inspected the water-colours of Mr. George S. Elgood and Mr. Russell Flint, and also the photographs of the Scott Antarctic Expedition by Mr. H. G. Ponting. Her Majesty and her daughter also went to Mr. Tom Roberts's exhibition of paintings at Walkers' Galleries.

MORE ROYAL BETROTHAL RUMOURS

There is apparently great anxiety to have the Prince of Wales married, for there is great persistence in circulating rumours concerning "the Royal betrothal." These rumours regarding the Prince have once more been so pronounced in society papers that no fewer than three official denials were made the other day :—

(1) Their Majesties do not intend, as reported, to make a cruise in the Baltic during the summer to meet the Tsar.

The only foreign visit arranged is that to Paris, from which capital their Majesties will return direct to London.

(2) There is no truth in the statement published in a Paris [illegible] Athens that "an official announcement will be made in April next of the betrothal of the Prince of Wales to Princess Elena of Greece."

(3) No foundation for the published report that the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert will start in August next on a tour of the Overseas Dominion.

OPENING OF THE LONDON SEASON.

The return of the Court to Buckingham Palace on Saturday marked the opening of the London season, which promises to be an exceptionally brilliant one. Besides the usual Ministerial and Opposition dinners which were held on the eve of the opening of Parliament, many private entertainments were also arranged. The Prime Minister's banquet at 10 Downing-street was followed by a reception held by Mrs. Asquith.

The State Opening of Parliament is a ceremony which never appears to pall either on those privileged to enter the gilded chamber itself, or on that less fortunately placed personage, the man in the street. The great gilded coach, drawn by the eight cream-coloured Hanoverians, so closely associated with all outdoor State ceremonies, provides an eighteenth century spectacle in a twentieth century setting which could not be equalled in a capital in Europe. In the opening scene on Tuesday of what everybody agrees will be a session of cardinal importance, no feature of stateliness or dignity was lacking. Cheering thousands and a London bathed in sunshine welcomed the King and Queen as they left Buckingham Palace for Westminster. No spectacle can equal in magnificence the aspect of the House when it is set for the ceremony of the opening of Parliament. The rich harmonies of colour, the glitter and flash of precious stones on a hundred diadems and necklaces, the exquisite costumes of the ladies, the pervading atmosphere of dignity and serenity and medieval romance, all have their part in a unique picture.

The Queen, who wore the blazing Cullinan diamond, was indeed resplendent in a robe of cloth of gold, with heavy bullion embroidery which tapered in spreading lines from the waist to the hem of her train. Serried rows of large diamonds filled in her Majesty's decolletage, and sparkling in the centre of the corsage were the twin stars of Africa Lappets of fine Point d'Angleterre were looped beneath her Majesty's diamond crown.

BEAUTIFUL PEERESSES.

One of the most beautiful women in the Perresses' Gallery was Lady Chesterfield, who had a novel arrangement of tulle bound closely to her head by a Russian diadem of gleaming stones, and wore a dress of sage green velvet hemmed with sable. Priscilla Lady Annersley and Lady Londonderry were other handsome, wearers of velvet, and Lady Lansdowne, Lady Lansborough, Lady Pembroke, Lady Colegan, Lady Inverclyde, Lady Pirrie, Cora Lady Stafford, and Lady Kilmorey favoured rich black toilettes relieved with gold and silver embroideries and costly furs. The Duchess of Norfolk was an imposing figure in Royal blue velvet and a large diamond crown, and the Duchess of Somerset wore black brocade.

ROYAL TASTE IN OPERA.

Queen Alexandra is perhaps the member of the English Royal Family who most appreciates Wagnerian opera, and Covent Garden may always count on her patronage when a German opera season is in progress. Queen Mary, although she was at one time a proficient pianoforte player, is not particularly devoted to serious music, and the King cares little for opera in general. His late Majesty was an assiduous patron of Covent Garden and was often present at Wagnerian performances, although he never concealed his preference for Italian opera in general, and "Rigoletto" in particular.

OLD YOUNG MEN.

Surely this is the age, par excellence, of old young men. Here is Mr. Thomas Hardy, the most famous of the surviving literary giants of the 19th century, a man seventy-four years of age, marrying his private secretary, who is both young and pretty, and a budding author likewise. The new Mrs. Hardy is Miss Florence Emily, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dugdale, of Riverfront, Enfield. Her father is the master of the Enfield Parish School. She is described as rather tall, dark slender and of refined appearance. Mr. Hardy has been a widower since November, 1912. He has no children. As the wedding party arrived at Enfield Church on Tuesday few people thought that the youthful-looking bride, in a dark travelling costume, and with the distinguished looking, white-haired man was about to become Mrs. Thomas Hardy.

MRS. HARDY'S BOOKS.

Miss Florence Dugdale was intimately known to the late Mrs. Hardy, who died a little over a year ago, and has assisted Mr. Hardy in his literary work for some ten or eleven years. She is herself widely known, both in England and America, as the writer of a series of popular children's books. Of these the most successful have been "In Lucy's Garden" and "Old Time Tales." Last Christmas she wrote two books called "Baby Birds" and "Baby Beasts," which were illustrated by a well-known artist and had a considerable vogue. The "baby books" contain each a series of simple little talks about baby birds and animals, both wild and domestic. "In Lucy's Garden", the authoress describes the garden from month to month, the plants that grow there, the insects that visit it, and the imaginary beings with which Lucy peoples it.

The great Victorian novelist produced his first book in 1865. "Far from the Maddening Crowd," his most charming novel, appeared ten years later. "Tess of the Durbervilles," probably the most famous of all his novels, was published in 1891. His last work of fiction was "The Dynasts," an epic drama, the third and final part of which appeared in 1908. Since then Mr. Hardy has issued in volume form or contributed to periodicals poems both old and new. A complete edition of all his works has been recently published. In 1910, he received the Order of Merit. In his earlier work the novelist showed a remarkable talent for comedy, to use the word in its broader sense—and that gift is displayed throughout all his novels and short stories; but it became eventually associated, most notably in "Tess," with a fundamentally tragic representation of life. Ironic situations and an atmosphere of fatalistic unhappiness are characteristic of Mr. Hardy's mature fiction. By marrying a second time Mr. Hardy has gone a long way toward atoning for the many unkind things he has permitted his characters to say about love, marriage, and women. One remembers a few "Love making and dishonesty are inseparable as coupled hounds," "Yes," says the Parish Clerk, "Matrimony do begin wi' 'Dearly Beloved,' and ends wi' 'amazement,' as the Prayer Book says." "Men love with their eyes; women with their ears." "I like you to desert me a little now and then; love is the dismalest thing where the lover is honest." But Mr. Hardy can also say nice things as when he assures women that the least of their lesser infirmities is love of admiration and that fondness of jewellery need not make the higher life a failure.

Then there is that other wonderful old young man Mr. William de Morgan. He did not begin to wrote fiction before he was sixty; and he has continued to write what have been called long-distance record novels. One thought he would never beat his own "It Never Can Happen Again," but it has happened again to day. His "When Ghost meets Ghost," just published, runs to over 400,000 words.

TROUSERED LADIES IN HYDE PARK.

A new walking "skirt" has made its appearance in Hyde Park: It is in the form of creased trousers with the bottom turned up, and worn with patent leather shoes and coloured socks. Technically the costume is thus described: "It is really an improved form of the slit skirt already in vogue. Instead of dispensing with the skirt, it is really an invention which is intended to make the current fashions more convenient. We have had slit skirts so far, and the slit, the natural result of a tight garment which hampered the wearer's movements, usually showed the feet in thin silk stockings. A slit which shows over trousers, is infinitely more practical; the wearer is not so liable to catch cold, and, moreover, the trousers, made of the same material as the skirt, are less easily distinguishable." The new "skirt" is certainly more elegant than feet encased in muffs; but it is a "freak" which will never become popular.

PAUCITY OF WOMEN'S CLOTHING.

The detrimental effect of the modern fashion in women's dress upon the cloth and similar trades was referred to by Mr W. E. Lancdell in his speech at the meeting of dessrs. Crocker, Son and Co (Limited) In regretting the comparatively poor result of the year's working he said that the great difficulty which they had to face was the paucity of clothing worn by the women folk of to-day. Fortunately the indications in the coming fashions were that more material would be put into dresses in the near future (Cheers).

WOMEN AND WAR.

A NOTABLE EVENT IN THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart organised a hospital at Kirk Kilisse during the Balkan War in order to prove, as she told a large audience in the Houldsworth Hall, Manchester, in mail week, that women are capable of independent service in national defence. The whole of her assistants, even the doctors, were women, the organisation and the leadership were hers, and the experiment was a complete success.

Mrs. Stobart first organised, in connection with the Territorrials, a women's convoy corps for the care of the sick and wounded during their removal from the field hospital to the base hospital, and this corps went into training, learning to ride and bridle horses, to pitch and strike tents, to signal, to carry stretchers and, at an annual camp, to endure the hardships and inconveniences that might be expected in time of war, the whole purpose being to make the corps in all these things independent of men's assistance. "If we are to be of any use in a national emergency we must," Mrs. Stobart said, "be independent of an army of men, hewers of wood and drawers of water, doing our dirty work for us." They had been following this training for four years when the war broke out in the Balkans. The British Red Cross Society told her there was no work fit for women there, and so she went out independently.

This was a starting point of a narrative of absorbing interest. It was a revelation of the organising genius, the practical resource and the all conquering tact of a woman who arriving alone in Sofia, opened a way within a few days for the carrying through of her project and not long afterwards was putting it to the test. The idea of demonstrating a principle and routing political antagonists gave place to the devoted fulfilment of a mission to the sick and wounded and other things besides arguments for the enfranchisement of women were reaped from close contact with the affairs of war. The sight of suffering in an overcrowded, unsanitary hospital in Belgrade the capital city of Servia, brought this reflection to Mrs. Stobart: "Oh! that the leaders of men should induce them to commit the hellish crimes, of which these scenes were the tokens, and call it heroism. The militants tell us that war brings out qualities of heroism that would otherwise be dormant. It certainly brings out qualities of brutality that otherwise would be unseen." This thought constantly recurred in varying phases such as "the absolute uselessness of all this suffering" or "the horrible national burden." of pain. But there were pleasant reliefs to the gloom in the story, such as the telling of he breaking open of a restaurant by soldiers in order that Mrs. Stobart and her colleagues might have a meal and the discovery of eggs which a reluctant proprietor was obliged to cook 'An omelette a la bayonet is a wish for epicures" was the cheerful comment.

FEMININE TYPES AT MONTE CARLO.

DRESS ABERRATIONS.

Nothing is more instructive and at the same time amusing than a visit to the gaming rooms of the Casino at Monte Carlo, says the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*. Dress aberrations are so numerous and so striking just now that every time a feminine phenomenon enters and walks up the large room hundreds of heads turn to gaze. Even the inveterate gamester, usually intent on the spinning ball and cylinder, has been seen to glance over his shoulder and momentarily forget his system on hearing the whispered comments which these strange dresses and often stranger wearers invariably draw forth.

Some very curious parallels suggest themselves to the mind of the person who goes to the Casino to study dress. Not a few of those who put on the fine clothes to attract the attention of the crowd resemble, in a sense, those flowers of the English meadows which are known in common parlance as "naked ladies." The leafless colchicum is generally wreathed in autumn mists; the ladies of the Casino are often almost as lightly swathed in chiffon and lace.

The farmyard and the "Zoo" also spring to the mind on seeing some of the aberrations wander from table to table. One lady's head the other evening was covered with a tight-fitting iridescent hat with an upstanding comb of black uncurled feathers, which reminded the onlooker of a prize-bred cock. Around the wearer's bare shoulder was a stole of tiger skin edged with swansdown.

Then, quite a sensation was caused by the "serpent" lady, thin, tall and sinuous and clothed in glittering sequins, who glided in and out of the multitude. On getting near to her it was seen that she had long passed man's or woman's allotted span of years, and with unique discretion had covered her shoulders and neck right up to the chin with fine white, tightly-stretched tulle.

The "pouter pizeon" lady is, of course, always visible in the rooms. She is usually all in white—in soft white satin; and her more than generous curves gradually fine down until nothing is seen but two little white feet which toddle along.

Charming and modest figures, too, are encountered in the rooms, but they are greatly in the minority and look out of place. One I saw was the type of the pretty debutante. She wore a very taking white, semi-circular swansdown toque with a bunch of white, natural looking jessamine fastened on one side.

Black cloth dresses need never be sent to the cleaner; they can be washed to perfection at home in lukewarm water to which a few Panama-wood shavings are added. Iron carefully on the wrong side before quite dry.

A Striking Evening Gown.

Another sketch by our artist of an evening gown in black and white, a fashion which has been seen of late, especially in Paris, among those who go in for striking effects.

SPRING BLOUSES.

SOME NEW DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS.

The new blouses are so very attractive in their dainty colourings and hand stitchery one scarcely knows which to select for special comment. As in all other departments of dress there are both simple and fantastic designs, the latter revealing a marvel of skill in the manipulation of tiny frills and insertions of the finest fabrics which, to keep perfectly fresh and smart, must be consigned frequently to the cleaner.

The most decided note is struck by the longwaisted blouse, reminding one forcibly of a little boy's tunic with the belt well below the waist. These are made in plain silk of a washing kind and cut with a deep square yoke, or yoke and sleeves all in one. The lower part is pleated or gathered into the yoke back and front and allowed to hang quite full and loose to below the waist, where it is held in place by a wide band of the same material or a wide ribbon of a contrasting colour. Patent-leather bands also appear as a decided feature with these blouses.

Hem-stitching and other delicate forms of embroidery are introduced lavishly on lawn and crepe de Chine. One very pretty rose-pink crepe de Chine, cut with the usual open neck, had the daintiest applique of lace for a trimming down the front and arranged into a small square collar at the back; while in contrast to this the cuffs were of plain lawn, hem-stitched, and edged with a narrow lace, quite of the Puritan type. A blouse of this description, cut with tight-fitting sleeves from the elbow to wrist and ornamented with an applique design to match the fronts, might easily be substituted for the fuller sleeve with cuffs of lawn. An exceptionally charming blouse in daffodil yellow was composed of the softest velour and crepe de Chine; the first forming the bodice cut in the fashionable triangular lines up the front, with very deep and wide armholes, which were joined on to the crepe de Chine sleeves with hem-stitching of a paler shade of silk. This stitchery was repeated on each side and down the centre of a fine net front, as most of the fronts, whether fixed into the blouses or worn loose, are cut to resemble their cousin the starched "dicky"—to use a familiar term for a very stiff and proper article of male apparel.

The combination of lace and beads is another feature in the newest blouses. Ecru-coloured lace arranged in stripes or insertions form the upper portion of the blouse, while the lower part is of beaded net with deep pointed or other designs coming upwards between the lace. Steel black beads in heavy festoons and embroidered designs mingled with black lace over white foundations are very attractive, especially for the matron and those whose figure is not too slender.

THE MODERN "PILESSE."

Years ago when our mothers or grandmothers spoke of a "Pilesse" we smiled indulgently at the "fashion of their day." But the resemblance between those garments and the latest outdoor toilette of the blouse and tunic combination allows of but a slight comparison between the two. I will only describe two of these garments One of black moire silk was cut with a very full kimono bodice and wide sleeves trimmed with two frills of the silk gathered with a heading, and a row of narrow black velvet laid over the stitching and tied in a bow. The fronts were likewise befrilled, and the tunic had three frills graduated by several inches from front to back, the latter, of course, being the longest.

Another very elegant little model was in striped velvet velour of a pretty shade of fawn; quite a straight piece of material with the neck part cleverly gathered and shaped, while the top corners formed the revers of the straight fronts, and the sleeves were fashioned by the bottom edge being brought together and fastened with a cabuchon of silk braid to match and black satin. The revers were lined with black satin and edged with a band of velvet about two or two and a half inches wide, laid flat piped with green on the inner edge. Of course everything is very loose, even the tailored gowns following this idea to an extreme, so that ranging from blouses to coats there is nothing approaching "fit." Everything depends solely on "line," which is the art to be acquired by the cutter of to-day before all else—*Manchester Guardian*.

LADY MIDDLETON INJURED IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

Lady Middleton met with a mishap while following Lord Middleton's hounds from Lavening Brow, Yorks. Her horse, while taking a jump, collided with some concealed wire, throwing the rider, and, her foot being caught in the stirrup, she was dragged for a short distance. Assistance was at once rendered, and it was found that Lady Middleton had sustained severe bruises and injuries to her shoulder and elbow. She was at once removed to Birdsall House, where it was found that fortunately no bones were broken.

From the Poets.

IF I WERE KING.

If I were king—ah, love, if I were king—
What tributary nations would I bring
To stoop before your sceptre, and to swear
Allegiance to your lips and eyes and hair;
Beneath your feet what treasure would I fling;
The stars would be your pearls upon a string,
The world a ruby for your finger-ring!
And you should have the sun and moon to wear,
If I were king!

Let these wild dreams and wilder words take wing.
Deep in the woods I heard a shepherd sing
A simple ballad to a sylvan air,
Of love that ever finds your face more fair;
I could not give you any goodlier thing
If I were king!

—JUSTIN HUNTLEY MCCARTHY.

FACE AND NECK ALL BROKEN OUT

In Blotches. Got No Relief, Only Smarting and Pain. Work Out of the Question. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

416, Glasshouse Row, Wrockwardine Wood, Wellington, Salop, Eng.—"It was in the latter part of 1907 my face was puffed and swelled. I called at the chemist's and he said it was what they called blast in the face. It got worse. I got no relief only smarting and pain. My face and neck were all broken out in blotches. I could get no rest night or day. Work was out of the question in the house. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they cured me and I have felt nothing of it since." (Signed) Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Lowe, May 24, 1912.

COMPLETELY COVERED IN RASH

104, Park Road, Loughbourgh, Leicestershire, Eng.—"Spots made their appearance until I was completely covered in a rash of large red pimples. They got so large and I would rub myself until I was like a fire and the spots would burst and matter would flow from them, and of course this made them spread. At last I read about the Cuticura treatment and after using the Cuticura sample and one more tin of Cuticura Ointment and one tablet of Cuticura Soap I was completely cured." (Signed) Miss W. A. Taylor, May 1, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

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BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Ideal for daily use

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/6 at ANCIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Smoke tobacco.
With many ready-made cigarettes, the flavour of the thick paper in which they are rolled obscures the full flavour of the tobacco.
Roll some fresh tobacco into thin, fine, "A.G." paper—light up—and you'll enjoy your cigarette as you've never enjoyed it before.
You taste the true flavour of the tobacco when your cigarette is rolled in
"A.G." Cigarette Paper.
The thinnest of thin cigarette paper—and the purest, too.
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THE ONLY EYEGLASS THAT IS ALWAYS CORRECT
Our optical department is in charge of a Member of the British Optical Association (By Exam.) London.
Only the best materials are used in the manufacture of frames and lenses. By making the frames and grinding the lenses on our premises, we are enabled to assure a perfect fit of frame as well as a lens necessary for the minutest degree of eyesight defect.
Our new price list will show that, compatible with the requirements of each individual case, our charges are moderate.

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Cloudiness of the water; sometimes a sediment like brickdust or particles of gravel;

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HOW WE HOLD THE EMPIRE.

BRITAIN'S POSITION IN THE CASE OF WAR.

A VAST EXPERIMENT.

During the last year or two Great Britain has been on the verge of war more often than the public is aware. The purpose of this article is to direct attention to certain considerations which are generally forgotten, even by great Ministers, when we talk of going to war with this or that Power, writes Mr. Lovat Fraser in the *Daily Mail*.

The day may come when we shall have to fight to maintain our naval supremacy in the North Sea. If needs be, we must fight, regardless of the consequences, elsewhere.

But let us not make the mistake of supposing that our dangers and our difficulties will be confined to the outcome of a naval conflict near our own shores. The next war in which we engage will not end in five minutes, and before it is over we shall probably be in difficulties throughout a great portion of our Empire.

The time has come when we must look certain facts regarding our Empire squarely in the face. Some of us can recall the time when it was customary to ignore Imperial problems. Then came the great wave of Imperialism, when poets sang of our morning drum and our meteor flag, and every com- [illegible] of a frontier outpost was glori- [illegible] a hero. We are still at that [illegible] We talk a great deal about the [illegible] of our Empire, and shrink [illegible]oking at its weaknesses. We [illegible] face the unpalatable truth; [illegible] unpalatable truth is that a [illegible]eat deal of the British Empire [illegible]s moment an exceedingly fluc- [illegible]ture.

[illegible]astward first, and look at the Mediterranean, about which Ministers are still considering whether we shall maintain an adequate fleet in waters where our power once was paramount.

GIBRALTAR AND MALTA.

The garrison of Gibraltar has been reduced to less than 4,000 men, although the fortress can no longer be [illegible]. There have [illegible]ns at Malta, [illegible] been made [illegible]ta defences [illegible] any large [illegible] the great [illegible]recisely 123 [illegible] that the [illegible]nt stations, [illegible]her we are [illegible] to have a fleet in the Mediterranean at all in future, and in any case there must be periods in war when these Mediterranean garrisons will have to defend themselves unaided. They are not strong enough to do so.

In Egypt we maintain 6,000 British troops of all arms. Of these one battalion and a company of garrison artillery are stationed in the Sudan. The population of Egypt is 11,000,000. It has nearly doubled since the British occupation began. The people are not so well disposed towards us, for they look to Islam rather than to the Cross. The Khedive is amenable, but would be glad to see us go. If we [illegible] involved in a great war does anyone who knows Egypt suppose that the country would remain quiet and mildly interested? Our handful of troops would soon be faced with convulsions within, and possibly with attack from without. And what would be the fate of the solitary battalion nearly two thousand miles up the Nile at Khartum, the only real symbol of our power in a region half as large as India, with a population of 2,600,000? Egypt and the Sudan do not technically belong to the British Empire, but in effect they remain so at present. We are far to prone to assume that our next war can be confined to a particular area. In reality it would reverberate wherever our flag flies. If our Navy were twice as strong it could not hold us on the Nile and in the Sudan.

EAST AND WEST AFRICA.

Our East African territories, including Uganda and Nyassaland, look imposing on the map, but we make no real pretence of holding them at all. We rely for the retention of these huge areas, with an estimated population of nearly 9,000,000, on three or four battalions of the King's African Rifles. In West Africa the situation is still more illusory. Does the British public realise the teeming population of our Colonies and protectorates in West Africa? There are 23,000,000 people in Nigeria and its neighbours, whom we profess to have under our control. Save a few officers, there is hardly a single British soldier among them; yet millions of these people would instantly desert their allegiance to us at a militant call from Islam. Moreover, who shall say that the negro races of Africa will for ever remain docile and acquiescent under our control?

In the East we see the long line of the Malay Peninsula, with its federated States and its protected States, undefended on land save by the small garrison of Singapore, with its questionable fortifications. The wonderful city of Hong Kong is a monument of British enterprise, with its inner passage carefully guarded and a vulnerable back-door. I never look upon it without wondering how long we can hold it when China finds herself, as assuredly she will. The Northern Territory of Australia, potentially one of the richest regions in the world, lies not only unprotected, but almost unpopulated, an abiding invitation to aggression.

It cannot be too often emphasised that when next we enter upon a great war we must expect grave trouble in India. The signs are writ plain for all men to see. The trouble will be purely internal, but even a victorious Navy cannot quell it. We must depend upon the British garrison and such native troops as will remain loyal so long as we hold our own; and be it remembered that we have only 75,000 British troops in India in the midst of 315,000,000 of the Indian population. No nation in history has ever attempted such a terrific task with such a handful of men. Yet it is calculated, I hope rightly, that come what may, Britons in India will be able to keep open the main lines of railway, and hold the great cities and arsenals until succour reaches them. But it will be a long and a tough struggle, and a task for heroes.

THINGS TO CONSIDER.

These considerations are set forth in no spirit of pessimism. We English are accused of self-depreciation, and of magnifying our dangers. I write in no alarmist mood, but I venture to suggest that the time has come to cease talking effusive nonsense about the Empire, and just to sit down and consider its present position, and what war may mean to it. All our achievements, all that we have done for civilisation and the advancement of the coloured races, will count for nothing in the day of trouble if we cannot hold our own. We shall do well not to rely upon gratitude and loyalty as substitutes for armed strength. No subject race was ever continuously grateful when it saw a chance of emancipation from thraldom. Portugal tried to hold the East in fee with a corporal's guard, and her empire vanished almost in a night. Spain in America, and Holland in lesser degree, shared the same fate. We are trying a far vaster experiment with proportionately fewer men, in an era when the risks are immeasurably greater. We control one-fourth of the human race with 112,000 British troops on over-seas service.

My point is that when next we wage war we must expect to find widespread troubles throughout a great part of our Empire, troubles which naval strength cannot avert. That does not make the maintenance of efficient naval strength any the less urgent. If the Navy fails, all else goes by the board; but meanwhile let us at least take a comprehensive view of our risks.

SURGEON SHOT BY GUNBEARER.

Mr. Mayo-Robson, the eminent surgeon, has been accidentally shot through the thigh by a gun-bearer in East Africa, but fortunately neither the bone nor any organ was injured. He was brought 40 miles into Fort Hall and is now progressing favourably. Mr. Mayo-Robson, was born at Filey, in Yorkshire, in 1853. He has always been devoted to out-door pursuits, including big game hunting, fishing and shooting. He has published various works on diseases of the stomach and their surgical treatment. He was a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons from 1893-1900, and Hunterian Professor 1897, 1900, and 1904.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

STORMS ON ENGLISH COASTS.

TWO STEAMERS WRECKED.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers are later than this mail:—

London, Feb. 15.

Heavy gales have been sweeping along the English coasts for the past two days, and much damage to shipping as well as loss of life has been caused.

The steamer Arnside, bound for Sunderland with 12 hands on board, foundered off Land's End on Friday, and subsequently a punt with three men on it was seen driving towards the shore from the sunken vessel. The punt was dashed to pieces in Sennen Cove, and the men on board were drowned in the presence of crowds of spectators. A rocket brigade reached the scene too late to render assistance. At Shoreham the steamer Miown, belonging to Cardiff, was wrecked and eight men on board were drowned.

The second Australian submarine, while voyaging from Barrow to Portsmouth, was forced to put into Fishguard for shelter.

THE ULSTER PROBLEM.

London, Feb. 15.

The *News of the World*, a weekly journal, states authoritatively that a settlement of the Ulster difficulty in connection with the Home Rule problem is assured on a basis of the exclusion of the four north-eastern counties of the province for a fixed term, the excluded area having the option of coming within the jurisdiction of the Irish Parliament at the end of the term.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

Brussels, Feb. 15.

The King is applying 1,000,000 francs (about £40,000) for the special Congo Fund to combat sleeping sickness in the Congo, and also granting 300,000 francs (about £12,000) to the Belgian missions to the natives in the same country.

ITALIAN ARMY FRAUDS.

Rome, Feb. 15.

An anonymous communication has led to the discovery of frauds to the amount of 4,000,000 lire (about £160,000) in connection with contracts for the supply of provisions for the army in Tripoli.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE Feb. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col P J Miles, 51 Sikhs	Capt S S Whitaker, 7 Rifles
Lieut-Col A C Yonnan, I M S	Lieut E C Brown, 6 G R
Major J H Dickson, S T C	Lieut E C Braddyil, 10 Lrs
Capt A Forbes, 128 Prs	Mr W. Amor.
Capt J S Graham, I A	Mr H L Cole
Capt H S Adair, B B & C I Vol Rifles	Mr E Bardell
Capt B C H Drew, 23 Prs	Mr H Cunningham
Capt W C Reid, 32 Lrs	Mr W G Gilmore
Capt S T Polley, 3 Horse	Mr H E Clerk, C I E
Capt H W Hamilton, 15 Lrs	Mr R F Austin
	Mr J P Higgins
	Mr F C Mark
	Mr W H A Webster
	Rev P J Molony
	Rev J M Macdonald

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col H A Moore, 36 Sikhs to Aug 25, 1914	Engineer H Ellis, R I M 6 mo M C
Major W P Bannerman, 31 Lrs 2 mo	Mr L A Belletty, 6 mo M C
Major A Murphy, I M S 4 mo M C	Mr J Fairley, 2 mo 29 days
Major M H B Geddes, 64 Prs., 4 mo M C	Mr W J Clear, 3 mo M C
Capt O C Ward, 124 Rifles, 4 mo	Mr E H Kenly, 5 mo 17 days
	Mr G J Monahan, 1 mo 3 days
	Mr T F Main, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt I M Little, 20 Punj	Mr E A Faithfull
	Mr R S Bell

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

SCOTTISH OIL-FIELDS.

A considerable development of the Scottish oil-fields is anticipated as a result of the placing by the Admiralty with the Scottish companies of contracts for the supply of oil for naval purposes over a long period. The report has not been officially confirmed, but its truth has not been questioned, and it is understood that arrangements are being made already for the supply of fuel to the Admiralty on terms which the companies consider quite satisfactory.

MAETERLINCK AND THE INDEX.

Asked by the *Temps* his opinion on being placed on the Index of the Vatican for his philosophic study on death, M. Maeterlinck has replied from his villa, Des Abeilles, near Nice, as follows:—What is the good of giving importance by commenting upon it to something unimportant? If my condemnation came from Lhassa or Timbuctoo, would you advise me to complain of it or discuss it? It comes from Rome, which is less far, perhaps, but still far from your cordially devoted Maeterlinck.

HUGE PIGEON SHOOT.

The "pigeon shoot" organised in Devon on Feb. 9 by the Devon Farmers' Union was one of the most extensive ever held in the county. Practically speaking, it comprised the whole county in its range, 15,000 to 20,000 guns taking part. Thanks to the long moonlit twilight, shooting was continued till about 5-30 P. M. By that time the pigeons were so terrified that they scarcely seemed able to save themselves. Large numbers were bagged within the last half-hour. While, of course, no precise figures were available, estimates based upon former experience placed the day's kill for the whole county at between 20,000 and 25,000 birds.

GERMAN SPY ARRESTED.

A sentinel on guard in a battery of the fort near Toul noticed on Feb. 7 a man with a camera who seemed to be making careful examination of the front of the fort which is closed to civilians. He placed him under arrest. The man is a German named Burgard, who has owned a farm in the neighbourhood for some years. His house was searched next day by the police. A number of staff maps of the frontier district and a plan of one of the forts were found. They were carefully annotated, and in some cases small sections containing places such as Luneville, Epinal, and Verdun have been cut out. Much correspondence was also seized. Burgard had previously attracted notice in the neighbourhood by the large sums of money which he appeared to have at his disposal.

MONGOLIAN PRISON HORRORS.

Mrs. H. T. Bulstrode delivered a lecture on Mongolia at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society and described her travels by caravan with a solitary companion in that country last year. She witnessed a triple execution and photographed the "Living God" at Urga during a religious orgy. Mrs. Bulstrode said that in the prisons of the capital were dungeons in which a number of highly civilized and refined Chinese were shut up for the rest of their lives in heavy iron-bound wooden coffins, out of which they never moved and in which they could neither sit upright nor lie down. They saw daylight only for a few minutes when their food was thrown into the coffins through a hole four or five inches in diameter twice daily. The Mongolians, she continued, threw their dead on the hillsides where dogs and vultures speedily devoured them. Urga was a city strewn with bones, with hundreds of savage dogs silently gnawing.

FRENCH SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The success of three French ladies in getting themselves registered as voters has been followed by the foundation by a group of sturdy enthusiasts of a new association, the Ligue Nationale pour le Vote des Femmes, which dissociates itself with emphasis from the Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes, which it considers is not sufficiently progressive. The band of determined ladies who compose it mean to get themselves recognized. They have announced their intention of beating the big drum and carrying on a vigorous campaign at the General Elections, and they are confident of success.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE ON THE DIVORCE LAWS.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the president of the Divorce Law Reform Union has delivered an address on the subject of divorce law reform at the Ethical Church, Queen's-road, Bayswater. He characterized the Separation Act of 1895 as "the most ingenious Bill for producing immorality that could ever have been devised." Compulsory celibacy could not enforce morality. He was told by police magistrates that the lower classes were rotten through and through owing to this law. The recommendations of the recent Commission had entirely endorsed every plank in the Union's platform. If they were made law they need not be compulsory but if they could be adopted *en bloc* he did not think it would be possible to conceive any law which would alleviate so much misery and so many latent sorrows. The divorce laws were the shame of the country. People said that in Germany they had 30 divorces in 1,000 marriages, while in England we had only two-and-a-half. In Germany they were treating the evil, here we did not. If the divorce and separation statistics of England were added together the average would come to more than 30 in 1,000. Divorce was only a cure. It was a deplorable cure for a deplorable state of things. He had no doubt that if the proposed reforms were passed there would be a deluge of divorces. But it would only be the opening of an ulcer. It was there, and it had got to be opened.

A Penang correspondent telegraphs that during a performance by the Court Cards, the electric current at the Town Hall failed and a number of the items on the programme were given by the light of candles and motor-car lamps.

WHITE WOLF.

A TERRIBLE RECORD OF MASSACRE.

We publish to-day, writes the *North-China Herald* of February 6, a further account of the sacking of Liuanchow in Anhui by White Wolf and his followers which seems to have been more appalling than any piece of work yet achieved by this terrible outlaw. Nine-tenths of the city has been burnt, and the residents, utterly demoralized by ruin and rapine, are turned into something little better than bandits themselves, preying upon each other with the ruthlessness born of despair. Our correspondent's narrative is necessarily imperfect. His letter, he tells us, "is all written in sections between batches of patients." At such a time observation is restricted to each man's own view of the tragedy, and when we think what the writer must have endured the wonder is, perhaps, that he can give any collected account of what occurred. The quiet bravery of the tiny band of foreigners in Liuanchow on that dreadful Sunday and Monday, January 25 and 26, is a thing to marvel at. Father Gibert making his way through the mocking crowd to find his brother priest dead in the garden; the lady who still "only smiles and prays" with the saw at her throat; or again, that other missionary at Kuangchow—"as I had a good conscience I could look (the robber) in the eye and repeat that I had neither silver nor rifle, and that if he killed me, it would not help him nor hurt me, as I was ready to go to another country than China." If these be the terrors of foreigners, with whom White Wolf would not appear anxious to quarrel if he can help it, how much more ferocious must be the fate of the obscure thousands of his own countrymen where he passes?

THE BANDIT'S PROGRESS.

From the different letters which have now been received it is possible to get a fairly connected idea of White Wolf's movements since last autumn, when he gave the Lutheran missionaries at Tsaoyang, in north-eastern Hupeh, so unpleasant an experience. Until the close of the year he seems to have operated along the Hupeh-Honan border. But early in January, having presumably cleaned out this district, he advanced to the railway and crossed it between Sinantien and Kioshan after an inconclusive brush with some soldiers who had been sent up from Sinyangchow. Avoiding Chengyanghsien which was supposed to be fortified the Wolf went south-east to Loshan, on the intended track of the Pukow-Sinyangchow railway (whose engineers have consequently had to suspend work for the nonce) and looted that city; thence south-east again to Kuangshan; thence northwards to Kuangchow, where the police simply threw open the gates to him, and themselves turned to looting, a work for which their local knowledge thoroughly qualified them. Kuangchow as the home of many wealthy retired officials kept White Wolf busy for two days or more: after which he raided Shangcheng and Kushih. All the places named lie in the south-east corner of Honan, where it dips down between Hupeh and Anhui, and a glance at the map will show that, as our correspondent observes, the Wolf moves zig-zag as a gardener sweeps a drive—so as to leave no corner unexplored. About the end of the second week in January, he crossed into Anhui, and although the Commandant of Liuanchow, Wang Show-ting, appears to have done his best to withstand him, the small handful of soldiers whom the latter possessed were easily swept aside by the hordes of White Wolf's followers, and Liuanchow fell an easy prize.

AN AMAZING SITUATION.

We have dwelt in detail upon White Wolf's march because it is a scandalous thing that an outlaw, however "imposing a personage" he may be, should be able to pursue his path of murder, rapine and plunder, day by day and month by month, thus wholly unchecked. Here is a well-to-do and populous tract of country within touch of one great trunk railway, on the track of another now being surveyed, and not so far from the Yangtze with which it is united by canals. White Wolf's followers are certainly numerous. We hear of three different bands, owning allegiance to him. But we should be much surprised to know that any one of them numbered as many as 2,000 men; and the last word is complimentary; many of the bandits are the merest boys, all of them are obviously undisciplined. No doubt the Government is badly served. We have seen what happened at Kuangchow: and earlier than this the soldiers sent from Sinyangchow to get across the Wolf's line of march on Loshan, as they might easily have done, simply did not advance. But, be it remembered, the Government has been thus badly served for months past: yet only now are operations being undertaken on any scale of magnitude. The delay is not merely deplorable, but fraught with great danger to China. So far as can be ascertained White Wolf was nothing in the first place but a common robber. It is hardly too much to say that he has become a figure of international importance. Doubtless he is a man of force of character, but in no other country would he have been tolerated so long, even going back no farther than the time when the rebellion on the Yangtze was finally crushed last September. As it is, his picturesque name and the impunity of his successes have spread far and wide. People in Europe have begun to talk about him, the people from whom China will presently want to borrow money. That is the time when China's evil reputation for brigandage, which to the delicate ear of the money market spells insecure trade and weak government, may react disastrously on China's credit.

A telegram from Calcutta, dated 26th February, states:—A pretty wedding took place at "Woodlands," Alipur, last evening, the contracting parties being Maharaj Kumari Sudhira Sundari Dabee (Princess Baby) and Mr Alan Jocelyn Mander, of Wolverhampton. The ceremony was performed in accordance with the rites of the Brahmo-Church and His Highness Maharaja Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar, brother of the bride, gave her away. The marriage was registered under Act 3 of 1872 by Mr. S. S. Sen, Registrar of Marriages, the marriage register being signed by Lord Carmichael, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. Justice A. Chaudhuri as witnesses.

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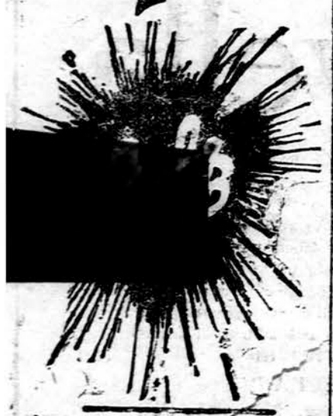

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